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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

ANATOLIY GROMYKO ASSAILS U.S. POLICIES IN AFRICA

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 51, 25 Dec 83-1 Jan 84 p 5

[Interview with Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute, Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Gennady Leonov; date, place not given]

[Text]

Q.: Africa is a tangle of problems bearing on both home and foreign policy. Most events in world politics immediately tell on the destinies of many countries of the continent. Of today's tendencies in international relations, which are particularly sensitive to Africa?

A.: First and foremost, the imperial course of the United States of America. The USA and some other Western states make increasingly frequent use of military force in their relations with the developing countries of the continent. The presence of American military specialists is being built up in Somalia, Kenya, Morocco and Chad; the old US military bases are being expanded and new ones are under construction. The base on Diego Garcia Island is being re-equipped to service aircraft carriers, nuclear-powered submarines, and nuclear-capable B-52 strategic bombers. Moreover, the just demand that the island be returned to its legitimate owner - Mauritius - is totally ignored.

The so-called Central Command of the USA has been set up to direct the operation of the "rapid deployment force" in areas of the Persian Gulf, East Africa and South-West Asia. Its sphere of action extends to 19 sovereign states, including six in Africa - Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti. The USA has been trying to entangle many African countries in military blocs.

Q.: The leaders of the West and the press of capitalist countries often claim that the escalation of the military presence of the USA and its allies in Africa is merely a response to the ongoing state of affairs on the continent.

A.: Of course, such an explanation, designed for simpletons, suits the West quite well. After all, it essentially denies that imperialism is carrying out an organized counteroffensive in Africa, which seems to have been prepared a long time ago, practically right after the defeat of the USA in the Vietnam war. Since then South Africa organized an intervention against democratic Angola, and it still continues. An attempt was made to capitalize on the internal events in the Zairean Province of Shaba to form interventionist "inter-African forces". With Washington's connivance Somalia committed aggression against Ethiopia. A civil war has been and is being regularly fanned in Chad. And these are only some of the examples. The purpose of this entire strategy of

interference in the internal affairs of African countries is to recolonize Africa, strangle real independence, and preserve the continent exclusively as a cheap reservoir of raw materials and labour force for the foreign monopolies.

Q: Today, a relative lull has set in in Chad, one of the hottest spots in Africa. The country has been actually divided by a frontier called the "Mitterrand line".

A: The very appearance of this term is indicative of the degree of France's involvement in the Chad conflict. The numerical strength of the French troops positioned along the "Mitterrand line" has already exceeded 3,500. They have at their disposal combat aircraft, helicopters, heavy artillery, and armoured vehicles. This is perhaps one of the highest concentrations of the French armed forces in an African country since Algeria.

So far, they are not shooting — so far. But what next? As announced by France's Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, the French invasion forces are ready to enter into "direct contact with the enemy". According to the Prime Minister, in addition to the troops present in Chad, on the territory of France itself there are another 2,000 officers and men ready to fly to N'Djamena.

Mercenaries continue to be recruited in France and sent to Chad. As reported by the weekly *Valeur Actuelles*, each "soldier of fortune" is paid 18,000 francs a month, plus 30,000 francs as "travelling expenses". The French press reported that these sums accrue from the funds remitted by Washington to the Habre regime. This is how the strength of foreigners is bought to trample upon sovereign development. Foreigners interfere in Chad's affairs, undoubtedly deepening and aggravating the crisis in that small country.

Relatively recently, the 10th conference of the heads of state and government of French-speaking Africa and France was held in the French town of Vittel, giving priority to the situation in Chad. President François Mitterrand of France urged the delegates to the conference "to give advice on how to prepare a peaceful way out" of the situation. The conference, unfortunately, did not find such a way out. It does exist though — by giving the people of Chad the possibility themselves to settle their internal affairs.

Q: What is it about Chad that has interested the leading Western

powers, primarily the United States, which, although it is taking no direct part in the conflict, is exerting the maximum of effort to fan up tensions there?

A: Its strategic position. It is on the junction of the Saharan, Sahel and Equatorial zones of Africa and stands at the gates to the Red Sea.

In one of his speeches touching on the situation in Chad, Reagan said that the United States wants to help Chad "get up on its feet". No, it's not on its feet that it wants Chad, to get, but down on its knees, and with it, neighbouring Libya.

It has already become a tradition that when a country begins to pursue an independent democratic policy, the Reaganites accuse it of international terrorism, then they mount an economic blockade and, lastly, military provocations. This has been and is the case with Afghanistan and Nicaragua. This is also what's happening to Libya, against which the USA is not ceasing its military provocations. For the Reagan government the events in Chad are merely a pretext for extending the anti-Libyan campaign. The USA has concentrated about 30 warships in the Mediterranean, including aircraft carriers with 200 planes on board. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Eisenhower* has also visited the area. There are other examples of bringing power pressure to bear on the Africans. On orders from President Reagan, two AWACS aircraft were sent to the Chad borders. They were accompanied by a squadron of fighters and refuelling planes. This armada was used both against the forces of Chad's transitional government of national unity and against Libya.

Q: There is a traditionally inflammable region — the south of the continent, isn't there?

A: Yes, there are good traditions and there are bad. Facist South Africa has always been a disgrace to the African land. All the more distressing, therefore, is the growing scope of economic and military cooperation between the Western powers and South Africa.

In the mid-1970s, there were more than 1,600 foreign firms active in South Africa — 630 of them British and 494 American. As estimated by specialists at our Institute, US investments in that country have reached 15,000 million dollars. It can be said that the Western powers' military-industrial complexes, primarily those of the USA, have established a military-industrial complex in South Africa. Now, South

Africa, which stages constant military provocations against Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Lesotho and terrorizes the black majority at home, itself produces modern weapons, and is effectively in possession of nuclear weapons.

And contrary to the recognized principles of international relations, contrary to the UN resolutions urging all states to end contacts with the South African racists, the USA has openly proclaimed that country a "friendly state".

One unwittingly recalls the saying: "Tell me who your friends are and I'll tell you who you are."

Q.: Of all the continents of the earth, perhaps Antarctica alone may boast of its non-involvement in the arms race. What is Africa's place in this senseless and dangerous buildup of the means of human destruction?

A.: The Western press alleges that interference in the internal affairs of African states is undertaken for the sake of their "defence". Such allegations are utterly false. These interventions are carried out primarily in the narrow interests of the Western powers, first and foremost of which is the USA. When the latter builds up the "friendly countries" capability to ensure their "national security", it thereby furthers its own interests, because many aid programmes to African countries are geared to granting Washington access to the strategically important areas. This was recently stated by none other than US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Today, the USA is drawing the whole African continent into the arms race. In the past 20 years, military spending has increased tenfold, reaching 40,000 million dollars.

Africa buys 21 per cent of all arms purchased by developing countries. In the early 1980s, Morocco, Sudan, Somalia and Egypt considerably increased arms purchases. Nor has Tropical Africa kept aside.

According to data of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), between 1967 and 1976 the military spending of African countries increased from 2.3 to 3.4 per cent of their gross national product (the second largest increase in the world after the Middle East countries).

And this at a time when millions of people in Africa are undernourished or even dying from hunger. It is appropriate to recall here one of the USSR's initiatives in the UN, calling for the economically developed countries to cut their military budgets by 10 per cent and use part of the funds thus released to aid the developing countries. The NATO countries have refused to accept this reasonable step.

The Soviet Union is often accused of allegedly having "inundated Africa with its weapons". The Western powers' arms deliveries are said to be intended to "counterbalance the existing situation". But this is sheer nonsense. Indeed, the Soviet Union does supply arms to some African countries. But only to those which need them for defending their sovereignty against aggression. On the other hand, the actions of the military business concerns of the USA and other NATO countries are primarily motivated by profit-seeking, as well as neocolonialist interests.

The ruinous path of the arms race, onto which Africa is being pushed by many Western countries, far from strengthening the independence of African states, on the contrary, undermines it and makes the threat of thermonuclear war ever more real.

Q.: What do the Africans themselves think on this score?

A.: Some people on the African continent still subscribe to the naive idea that the limitation of the arms race is a job solely for the great powers or in general for the USSR and the USA alone. This view holds no water. Take just one example. The cruise missiles which the Americans want to deploy on Sicily may also threaten many countries in Africa. In the press, reports have already leaked that these missiles may be targeted also on some Arab and African countries.

More and more politicians, public figures and ordinary working people of Africa are demanding an end to the arms race on the continent and across the world.

It goes without saying that the reduction of military spending in Africa presupposes the provision of conditions under which the security of the countries will be guaranteed. The USSR's African policy proceeds precisely from this principle. It is aimed at strengthening security on the continent and enjoys understanding among African states. The Soviet Union firmly supports the activity of the Organization of African Unity and welcomes the proclamation of the continent as a nuclear-free zone, and of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean as peace zones.

Of late, important national, regional and international antiwar forums have been held on the African continent. They include, for instance, the International Conference of Lawyers, held in December 1982 in

Algiers under the motto "The Mediterranean - a Peace Zone". Its participants - representatives of 47 countries - passed a resolution suggesting that the UN declare the Mediterranean a peace zone. At the end of the same year, a national week for disarmament was held in Senegal. It adopted the Dakar Declaration, which stressed that the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe "is a moral duty of all peoples and nations". Finally, representatives of many African countries took part in the work of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear Disaster, held in Prague in the summer of 1983.

Q.: In the West it is often claimed that the USSR speaks much about economic assistance to African countries, but in fact renders it in "a very insignificant volume".

A.: One can say and declare as much as one pleases. But not everything should be trusted, of course. Therefore, let's turn to the facts.

By the early 1980s, the Soviet Union had agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 35 African countries. It had assumed obligations to build over 500 industrial, agricultural and other projects in Africa, nearly two-thirds of which have already been put into operation. Among the projects built or being built with Soviet assistance in African countries, there are many large ones, some of crucial importance for the economies of the corresponding countries. These are, for instance, the second section of the iron-and-steel works in Algeria, a bauxite-extracting enterprise in Guinea, an iron-and-steel works in Nigeria, an atomic power station in Libya, and hydroelectric power stations in Ethiopia and Angola.

The Soviet Union has given the newly-emergent states every possible assistance in training national technical personnel at all levels. About 150,000 highly skilled workers have been trained at the training centres and on construction sites in African countries. In addition to this, about 170 educational establishments - higher and technical schools, colleges and vocational centres - have been built or are being built with Soviet assistance.

The USSR's economic cooperation with Africa is of a comprehensive and long-term character. It is aimed at the gradual development (with due account for the material capabilities and the degree of economic development) of economic and territorial-production complexes called upon to solve Africa's most urgent problems of socio-economic development.

The Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance is closely linked to the developing countries' national plans and programmes. It excludes any drain on the latter's financial resources, a common practice in relations between industrialized capitalist and developing countries. This considerably weakens the economy of the young states.

The main thing, however, is that the Soviet Union has never made and will not make any deals with anyone at the expense of the developing countries. Its assistance is sincere and requires no exorbitant dividends either now or in the future.

INTERNATIONAL

U.S., SOVIET ATTITUDES TO UNESCO CONTRASTED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1-5

[G. Vasilchenko article: "UNESCO's Mission in the World Today"]

[Text] UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, with 161 nations in it today, has a prominent part to play in the present-day system of international cooperation. Besides, sharing in its activities are hundreds of international inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations of various types and political complexions, as well as a number of national liberation movements.

UNESCO is entering another important stage in its activities as it starts to fulfill its 6-year plan for 1984-1989, approved by the Fourth Special Session to the General Conference of that organisation. It takes into account mankind's pressing demand for progress in the field of education, science, culture and the news media (communication), and the necessity of expanding international cooperation.

The drastic deterioration of the political climate on this planet in recent years through the fault of Western imperialist quarters, above all, the present U.S. Administration, calls for a redoubled effort by that organisation as well in working for peace, removing the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, moving towards disarmament, and promoting mutual understanding and cooperation.

This positive course is coming up, however, against fierce resistance from imperialist forces. It is they that have carried through a series of campaigns against UNESCO, trying to push it off progressive, peace-building positions, and turn it into a kind of "technical agency" to deal with no more than particular issues of international cooperation in the field of science, culture and education.

For example, the U.S. delegation to the 22nd Session of the UNESCO General Conference, held in Paris late last year, demanded that UNESCO should no longer concern itself with political problems at all, and more than once resorted to gross pressure tactics and even to financial blackmail.

The session rejected the importunities of those who sought to bar this organisation from global problems and reduce its role in the struggle for social, economic, scientific and cultural progress on this planet. The general political

discussion showed that the overwhelming majority of its participants consider it to be UNESCO's direct duty to mobilise those engaged in educational, scientific and cultural activities as well as in communication services for action against the threat of nuclear war and for curbing the arms race so as to channel the material and mental resources to be thus made available to promoting the all-round development of human society, eliminating every form of backwardness and economic and political inequality. One document that produced a great impression on the delegates to the session was Yuri Andropov's statement of 24 November 1983, which said, in particular: "Mankind has so many tasks which are not being solved only because colossal material, intellectual and other resources are being diverted. From this point of view too, the attainment of accords on a radical reduction of nuclear and other arms would be a blessing for all peoples."

The session discussed such dangers to the cause of peace and the right of peoples to free and independent development as the U.S. brigand intervention against Grenada and aggression in the Middle East, in league with Israel, the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles now going on in Western Europe, and the aggravation of the situation in Central America and in Southern Africa.

The session adopted a number of documents, including on the "Role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament," "UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism," as well as resolutions on celebration of the 40th anniversary of the end of [the] Second World War and on cooperation in Europe.

A word of comment about UNESCO's new programmes. In education, they call for action to help wipe out illiteracy (there are upwards of 800 million unlettered people in the world today!), democratise education of all types and access to it, implement the decisions of the inter-governmental conference on education in the spirit of peace and international understanding.

In the area of scientific cooperation, UNESCO is called upon to contribute towards accelerating scientific progress world-wide and bridging the gap between advanced and developing nations in this area. Work will be continued to carry through a number of international scientific and technical programmes which are of general world-wide importance since they are instrumental in resolving the global problems of environmental protection, exploration and exploitation of the resources of the oceans, seas and the land renewable energy sources and the development of pure and applied research, and exchanges in social sciences. All of that work can be carried on, however, only in the context of peace and mutual understanding. This is the object behind the resolution which the latest session adopted, on a Soviet motion: "Cultural and scientific cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual interest as an important factor in strengthening peace, friendship and reciprocal understanding among peoples."

The problems of mass information and communication have been playing an ever growing role in UNESCO's activities of late. In 1978 UNESCO adopted a declaration of main principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to the

consolidation of peace and international understanding, the development of human rights and the struggle against racism and apartheid and incitement to war. The importance and topicality of that document were emphasised in the Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty countries in Prague. The socialist countries come out for a restructuring of the present world information order and demand that the mass media should serve the interests of mankind's progress in all spheres of its spiritual and material activities, the interests of promoting mutual understanding and trust between nations and the cause of world peace. This position is supported by many countries, especially the developing states.

It is the problems of communication that made UNESCO a target of fierce attacks by the West, which fears that this trend would facilitate the creation of a new international information order and bring about an end to "information imperialism."

No less heated debate broke out in UNESCO and round it in connection with its position on the struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid and violations of the rights of man and the rights of peoples. The United States and some other Western countries use in UNESCO and other international fora their traditional tactic of shutting their eyes to mass and flagrant violations of human rights and the rights of peoples in the Middle East, Chile and South Africa, distracting attention from the acts of imperialist aggression against the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea and other manifestations of vandalism and genocide and inciting a clamorous campaign in "defence" of renegades and criminal elements convicted in the USSR and other socialist countries.

The enemies of genuine cooperation between states are making even more "radical" steps. The United States has announced its decision to withdraw from UNESCO. This is an extreme manifestation of the policy of blackmail and pressure which Washington has been pursuing towards UNESCO during the past few years.

However, such campaigns and rash decisions do not determine UNESCO's plans and actions. True, not everything runs smoothly in its activities. This organization has vast reserves for enhancing its efficiency. This is the reason why all members of UNESCO must constantly demonstrate goodwill and a businesslike attitude towards tackling the organizations' urgent problems.

The Soviet Union's contribution to UNESCO's activities is constructive and weighty. This contribution is a practical manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Communist Party and Government, a consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security and promoting international cooperation in the interests of all humankind.

PRAVDA, 18 January. In Full.

CSO: 1812/94

INTERNATIONAL

HISTORY OF GENEVA INF NEGOTIATIONS SURVEYED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Yu. Bandura: "Chronicle of the Geneva Negotiations: How and Why Washington Broke Off the Pursuit of Negotiations on Nuclear Arms in Euro, "; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] In the morning of 14 November 1983 a Starlifter military transport aircraft bearing the insignia of the United States Air Force landed in England at the Greenham Common military base. Containers loaded with parts for American cruise missiles were unloaded from its bowels onto European soil. Several days later, the first shipment of components for the "Pershing 2" American missiles arrived from across the ocean in another West European country—the FRG—at the Ramstein Air Force Base. Subsequently, components of cruise missiles were also delivered to Italy, to the American base at Sigonella in Sicily....

Such was the latest move in the line, followed by Washington, toward a deliberate break-up of the Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms being conducted in Geneva since the fall of 1980. And this is how began a qualitatively new round in the arms race on the European continent.

"THE DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN MISSILES ON EUROPEAN SOIL WILL RESULT NOT IN INCREASED SECURITY FOR EUROPE BUT IN AN INCREASE IN THE REAL DANGER THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL INFLICT A CATASTROPHE ON THE NATIONS OF EUROPE." (From a declaration by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.)

On the Approaches to Geneva

The road toward the negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe was long and arduous. But it ran through a terrain that was, generally speaking, conducive to a favorable unfolding of events. For the international situation was—and still is being—determined by the overall military-strategic balance between East and West, reached as far back as in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The existence of that balance was not disputed in the West either until the end of the past decade and the beginning of the 1980s. Most Western observers and experts do not question this parity to this day.

A most important component element of the military-strategic parity between East and West is the approximate equilibrium between NATO and Warsaw Pact so far as medium-range nuclear arms in Europe are concerned.

The existence of an approximate parity in medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles between East and West, as of 1 October 1983, is confirmed by the following data:

	NATO	USSR
Nuclear-armed aircraft	695	465
Of which:		
United States	651	-
France	44	-
Missiles	162	473
Of which:		
United States	-	-
England	64	-
France	98	-
Delivery vehicles	857	938
Nuclear warheads	3,056	2,153

NOTE: NATO delivery vehicles are adapted to delivering to targets nearly 1.5 times more nuclear warheads than the corresponding Soviet vehicles.

Consistently and steadfastly following the course toward the preservation of peace and safeguarding the parity it has attained in Europe, the Soviet Union has not, on its part, taken any steps during the 1970s to expand its nuclear arms in that region of the planet.

However, the existence of the parity has not been to Washington's liking. As early as in the mid-1970s, the United States began to follow the course of tipping the balance of nuclear arms in Europe, on adopting a program for the development and production of first-strike weapons--the Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles.

Our country has repeatedly proposed to the United States negotiation on this matter. But Moscow's proposals met every time with Washington's rejection.

In his answer to a question from the newspaper PRAVDA, published on 6 NOVEMBER 1979, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "As for the practical solution of the question of that weapon, the only way out is to begin negotiations. The Soviet Union believes that they should be commenced immediately. We are ready for them. It is the turn of the Western countries [to respond]. What matters, however, is that nothing hasty should be done that might complicate the situation and interfere with achieving positive results."

The West's response was the notorious "dual decision" adopted on 12 DECEMBER 1979 in Brussels. In imposing it on its allies, Washington in no way intended to abandon its own plans for the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershings

in Europe. With the prior consent of its partners the United States had earlier resolved to limit the scope of its negotiations with the USSR to Soviet missiles, on the one hand, and American cruise missiles and Pershings, on the other, without any build-down of the entire then existing NATO arsenal of medium-range nuclear arms (the British and French missiles and the nuclear-armed aircraft of the United States, England and France). Hence, the matter merely concerned a choice between unilateral disarmament of the USSR and the "additional arming" of NATO.

Notwithstanding this, the Soviet Union agreed to negotiations with the U.S. The Soviet-American talks on restricting the arms race in Europe began in Geneva in OCTOBER 1980.

On 17 NOVEMBER 1980 the talks commenced in Geneva were halted by the American side. The interruption proved to be prolonged—it lasted more than a year. The talks were resumed only on 30 NOVEMBER 1981.

That fairly short period entered history as being marked by one remarkable fact: during the 1980 negotiations the USSR proposed a moratorium on medium range nuclear arms.

That proposal was not accepted, however.

Goodwill in Face of Ill-Intentioned Machinations

Moscow had come to the negotiations determined to utilize every possibility for a radical reduction in medium range nuclear arms in Europe.

On 23 NOVEMBER 1981, barely a few days prior to the resumption of the Geneva talks, the Soviet initiatives were markedly broadened:

--the USSR expressed its readiness to purge Europe completely of nuclear weapons--both medium-range and tactical ones;

--the Soviet side expressed its readiness (upon the consent of the United States to the moratorium) to begin unilaterally reducing some of its nuclear arms, building them down to a lower level which the USSR and the United States could agree upon in the course of the negotiations;

--the Soviet side stressed its intention to pursue, in the course of the negotiations, a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear arms--not just

by tens but by hundreds--by both sides (with allowance for, of course, the corresponding nuclear arms of England and France).

The "baggage" with which the American delegation had arrived in Geneva was different. It placed on the negotiating table the "message for reducing arms and armed forces" voiced by R. Reagan, President of the United States, on 18 November 1981. The head of the American delegation declared: "The United States is ready to abandon the deployment of the Pershing 2 missiles and land-based missiles if the Soviets dismantle their medium-range missiles." This is what Reagan's notorious "zero option" reduced to: "either not one American missile and not one Soviet missile or an additional 572 United States missiles on top of the medium-range nuclear arms available to NATO."

The "zero option" was not difficult to grasp. Its implementation would mean that NATO would be superior by a factor of 1.5 in number of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles and by a factor of 2 in number of nuclear warheads. At the same time the United States posed to the Soviet Union the question of the medium-range missiles deployed in the Asian part of the USSR to defend the country's eastern and southern regions.

On 3 FEBRUARY 1982 the Soviet side affirmed its readiness to negotiate a genuinely "zero" variant—one that would not mean some unilateral disarmament but a complete abandonment of all kinds of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical, by both parties. In the event that the West would not be ready for such radical negotiations, the USSR proposed:

—an agreement for a major—by a factor of more than 3—reduction in medium-range nuclear arms by both parties, to take place in stages, so that toward the end of 1990 up to 300 units would be left for each side....

Washington responded to this proposal with the argument that it was unacceptable supposedly because the number of missiles that the USSR would retain within the 300-unit limit was unclear.

On 16 MARCH 1982 the Soviet side offered a new serious proposal:

—striving to reach a just agreement and being desirous of providing a good example, the Soviet leadership has resolved to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the proliferation of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. A quantitative and qualitative freeze on the arms build-up in this respect so far has been declared. The old missile types—the SS-4 and the SS-5—would be replaced with their newer counterpart, the SS-20. The Soviet Union also declared its intention to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles as early as in 1982, on its own initiative.

At the same time, the Soviet side sounded a warning: "Were the governments of the United States and its NATO allies, contrary to the will of the nations for peace, to accomplish their plan for the deployment of hundreds of new American missiles in Europe, capable of striking objects on the territory of the USSR, a different strategic situation would arise in the world. A real additional threat to our country and its allies would be posed by the United States. This would compel us to take such counter-measures as would place the other side, including directly the United States and its territory, in an analogous situation."

How did the White House respond? The President of the United States confined himself to the remark that, supposedly, "the Soviet action is not far-reaching enough." Washington refused to follow the example of the USSR. According to the Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, "only an increase in strength will augment the possibilities of the United States for achieving a consensus with the Soviets." As for the proposals made earlier by the Soviet side, Washington's position was as follows: in response to the appeal for the complete build-down of all medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, Washington declared that this "would mean going too far"; while the response to our proposal for reducing these arms by a factor of more than 3 was that this supposedly was not enough.

On 18 MAY 1982 Moscow confirmed:

--a substantial reduction in the number of our medium-range missiles has already commenced. But the West has responded to this unilateral show of goodwill by expressing "doubts" as to its importance: numerous claims were made to the effect that, supposedly, the Soviet actions would not preclude deploying missiles in such a manner that they could be "delivered" to West European countries even from across the Urals. In response to "arguments" of this kind, another unilateral Soviet initiative was taken--the abandonment of additional deployment of medium-range missiles in areas within the range of the FRG and other West European countries. In response to these steps, however, Washington merely affirmed its adherence to the "zero option."

And yet, as pointed out by D. F. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense, in August 1982, taken together, the Soviet proposals made during the Geneva talks provided for the CREATION OF A EUROPEAN ZONE OF REDUCED AND CURTAILED NUCLEAR ARMS, EXTENDING FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN TO AFRICA, FROM THE MID-ATLANTIC TO THE URAL MOUNTAINS. But such a prospect was not to the taste of Washington: the "zero option" remained the sole variant to the American delegates behind the negotiating table. Washington continued to restrict discussion to Soviet and American medium-range missiles. Inasmuch as, according to the assertions of the American side, for a number of reasons the United States had maintained no weapons in this class in West Europe, the USSR should rid itself of its missiles. But the real picture remained the same: Soviet missiles and medium-range bombers faced in Europe American weapons of the same type--nuclear armed aircraft, land- and sea-based medium-range ballistic missiles and the corresponding British and French bombers.

The West was tenaciously opposed to including British and French missiles in the balance of nuclear arms in Europe, on the grounds that, in particular, supposedly, British and French missiles are strategic arms inasmuch as they are carried on submarines. However, as pointed out on 18 JANUARY 1983 by A. A. Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, "however you may christen it, it is deployed in Europe." At the same time, it was emphasized that the range of these arms reaches the USSR, its vital centers, and the more so the territory of our allies. A. A. Gromyko pointed out: "We hardly intend to propose a reduction in the nuclear arsenal of England and France. No, the point rather is simply that these arms should be counted when deriving the corresponding balance for such weapons." However, the West would not agree to this.

But under such conditions, too, the Soviet Union remained patient and kept making initiatives.

On 21 DECEMBER 1982 Yu. V. Andropov declared:

"We are ready, in particular, to agree to a situation in which the Soviet Union would keep in Europe only as many missiles as are available to England and France--and not one more. This means that the Soviet Union would build down hundreds of missiles, including more than one dozen of its most modern missiles, termed the SS-20 in the West. As regards the USSR and the United States, that would indeed be an honorable 'zero option' with respect

to medium-range nuclear arms. And were the number of British and French missiles to be subsequently reduced, the number of Soviet missiles would be reduced exactly in proportion.

"At the same time, an agreement should also be reached by both sides for reducing to various levels the number of medium-range nuclear-armed aircraft sited in the region both by the USSR and the NATO countries."

Summing up the Soviet position, Yu. V. Andropov stressed: "In a word, we do not wish to keep in the European zone even one missile or one aircraft more than are kept by NATO countries."

But, as before, Washington showed no desire for a constructive dialogue. This was demonstrated by the wording of the so-called "intermediate variant" proclaimed by Reagan in March 1983. Under this "variant" only as many Soviet missiles would be left in the European zone as would be deployed by the United States. In other words, this was an attempt to impose on us the same scheme for assuring the nuclear supremacy of NATO.

The United States Takes the Position of Strength

The United States has not deviated even by one iota from its initial position that its forward-based hundreds of aircraft deployed in Europe and on aircraft carriers at European shores should be excluded from the scope of the talks.

Speaking of this aspect of the "intermediate variant," A. A. Gromyko emphasized on 2 APRIL 1983: "Is everyone aware that the President leaves in abeyance entire components that are tremendous in importance and scale? This refers to aviation, to nuclear-armed aircraft, which are not mentioned in the declarations and reasoning of the American President....The delegations in Geneva tried to discuss this question. They approached it. But nothing came of that discussion. Why? Because the American representatives had instructions not to negotiate it."

Concerning the United States carrier aviation, A. A. Gromyko pointed out: "It is widely known that at least six American aircraft carriers fancy Europe. They cruise in European waters, in the Mediterranean, or around it behind the line separating European from non-European waters, a line which they can cross within minutes. On each aircraft carrier are some 40 nuclear-armed aircraft....So should we of the Soviet Union close our eyes to this and exclude carrier aviation from the figures? It is absurd and not serious of that government to intend that we close our eyes and be blind to this."

Washington has not shown the least desire to allow for the presence of the nuclear-missile means of its allies in the nuclear potential of NATO: it has been intent on achieving nuclear supremacy in Europe at any price.

On 19 APRIL 1983 Yu. V. Andropov declared: "The aim of the United States at the Geneva talks is, as it turned out, to augment, no matter what, the already

existing extensive nuclear arsenal of NATO with new powerful weapons; the only arms it wants to reduce are the Soviet ones."

In the course of these talks the attempt of the United States to disarm the USSR unilaterally not only in the West, in Europe, but also in the East, in Asia, became increasingly clearer. Washington would like to dictate its terms to the Soviet Union--it does not want us to deploy our medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the USSR. Transcending thereby the framework of the Geneva talks, the administration of R. Reagan at the same time kept silent about the extensive nuclear arms concentrated around the USSR in Asia--in the Pacific and Indian oceans and in the Far East.

But all this did not deter the Soviet Union from its persistent attempts to find a reasonable and just solution. On 3 MAY 1983 Yu. V. Andropov announced that the Soviet Union was ready to have not more missiles and warheads than the NATO side. The number of warheads on British and French missiles should decrease, but the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles should decrease just as much. The same approach would be applied to medium-range nuclear-armed aviation in Europe. By the same token, the Soviet Union champions a parity of nuclear potential in Europe with respect to both means of delivery and warheads. Under this new proposal the number of both medium-range missiles and their warheads in the European part of the USSR would be much smaller than prior to 1976 when we had no SS-20 missiles at all.

This initiative refuted the claims, popular in the West, that supposedly the express readiness of the Soviet Union to have as many missiles as there are in England and France would leave the USSR with a larger number of nuclear warheads on missiles. But in response to our proposal the West promised only to "study attentively" the Soviet proposal and essentially did not follow this up with an official response. However, it did make a response, and an equivocal one at that: preparations for the practical deployment of American missiles, initially planned for the end of 1983, were launched in full.

In view of this, the Soviet Union made on 28 MAY 1983 a declaration stating: "If the agreement on nuclear arms restriction in Europe, which excludes the deployment of American missiles, is broken off and, as a result, an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies is created, the Soviet Union shall take prompt and effective counter-measures in this field."

Acting energetically to lead the Geneva talks out of the blind alley into which they have been driven for nearly 2 years by Washington, in recent months the USSR made a number of new major initiatives. On 27 AUGUST 1983 was published Yu. V. Andropov's declaration that, in the event a mutually acceptable agreement is reached calling on the Soviet Union to reduce its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles, the Soviet Union would scrap all the deleted missiles instead of transferring them from its European to its Eastern regions. By the same token, all ground was removed from under the allegations that the USSR intends to retain the deleted medium-range missiles and simply transfer them to the East whence they could be returned to the European part of the country.

On 27 OCTOBER 1983 the Soviet side expressed its readiness, in the event an agreement for parity in nuclear warheads is reached, to leave 140 SS-20

missile launch sites as a counter-weight to 182 launch sites of British and French missiles. The Soviet Union also expressed its readiness to halt the deployment of new SS-20 missiles in the eastern regions of the USSR if a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms in Europe is reached and provided the strategic situation remains unchanged. Lastly, the Soviet side expressed its consent (in response to the argument that, supposedly, the earlier proposal for limiting to 300 units the number of means of warhead delivery is directed against the American aviation of corresponding cruising range) to considering the question of a higher ceiling for nuclear-armed aircraft, although this was clearly a difficult step for us to make: the American medium-range bombers can reach targets on the greater part of Soviet territory, whereas not one Soviet medium-range bomber has the range to reach United States territory.

While It Still Is Not Too Late

Such is the chronicle of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

For one and one-half years the moratorium on the expansion of medium-range nuclear arms introduced by the USSR was in one-sided operation. We also halted additional deployment of missiles beyond the Urals—in regions whence they could reach the territories of the West European countries.

During the period of the talks more than one dozen of medium-range missiles in Europe has been dismantled in the USSR. All SS-5 missiles, whose range is no shorter than that of the SS-20 and whose warheads are greater in destructive power, have been dismantled.

But Washington responded to all these goodwill moves with only the "zero" and "intermediate" variants and the "new initiative" announced by R. Reagan on 27 September 1983, an initiative which yielded nothing new....And throughout the period of the Geneva talks it did not make a single half-way move toward the Soviet Union, not a single effort to achieve mutually acceptable agreements. And by commencing the deployment of the "Pershings" and cruise missiles the United States deprived the talks of any meaning. More exactly, it broke them off unilaterally.

The negotiations could have been fruitful. But every effort of the Reagan administration was directed toward breaking them off. Washington's actions were actively aided by the governments of the FRG, England and Italy as well. But the ultimate purpose of the United States and its partners—achieving supremacy in the military-strategic sphere over the USSR—remains unattainable. Just as it had been unattainable on 30 November 1981 when the White House came to Geneva with its "zero option."

The sole tangible result of Washington's diplomacy of hypocritical militarism was bringing Europe and the entire world closer to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe. That brink has not yet been crossed. And that is why Moscow is making another appeal for common sense, sounded in Yu. V. Andropov's declaration:

"WE APPEAL TO THOSE WHO PUSH THE WORLD TOWARD THE
PATH OF AN INCREASINGLY MORE DANGEROUS ARMS RACE TO ABANDON
THE UNFOUNDED EXPECTATIONS OF THUS ACHIEVING THE MILITARY
SUPREMACY FOR DICTATING THEIR WILL TO OTHER NATIONS AND STATES."

1386

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INTERNATIONAL

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS MEETS SOVIET JOURNALISTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (signed to press 11 Nov 83) p 68

[Article by Vladimir Loktev and Mikhail Sokolov: "...For the Sake of Averting Catastrophe"]

[Text] A delegation of American journalists from the New England Society of Newspaper Editors was in the USSR this summer. The delegation's visit was in response to a conference of editors organized in autumn of last year, with the participation of 10 Soviet journalists. This year the meeting of Soviet and American journalists took place in Leningrad.

The common interest of Soviet and American journalists in establishing mutual understanding between the people of our countries and in the preservation of peace has become the basis for establishing contacts between the New England Society of Newspaper Editors and the USSR Union of Journalists.

"We have come to build small but strong bridges of mutual understanding," stated Ted Holmberg, head of the American delegation, in a conversation at the offices at the USSR Union of Journalists. The goal, so succinctly and clearly formulated, was in accordance with tasks that were faced by the Soviet journalistic organization that was welcoming the American colleagues to our country.

New England is composed of several northeastern states whose inhabitants consider themselves true Yankees, descendants of the first settlers who arrived on the shores of America from the old country. New England is actually the cradle of great American Revolution of the 18th century, and as visitors from the U.S. have said, it is here that its best traditions are always remembered. Without even looking into a history book it can be confirmed that this assumption is by no means groundless. During the difficult 80's, when the Reagan administration announced a "crusade against Communism" there was extensive development in New England of a mass movement for a nuclear freeze. Considering the anti-Soviet propagandist and psychological pressure to which everyone in America is subjected, the initiative of the New England Society of Newspaper Editors to establish direct communications with the USSR Union of Journalists in the interest of mutual understanding, detente and peace was a

manifestation of civic courage and the resoluteness to investigate the most difficult problems in mutual understanding of our countries.

Here, in fact, is how everything started....

"In New Hampshire," said a member of the American delegation, deputy vice president of the BOSTON GLOBE Frank Grundstrom, "lives Katherine Menninger, an active member of the peace movement. She saw a television program entitled 'American Journalists in the Soviet Union' and in turn was astonished at how little information the press gives to American readers and television viewers."

"She came to our organization," says Grundstrom, "and suggested holding a meeting/dialogue between editors of our two countries for the purpose of improving the exchange of information and mutual understanding. All 12 members of the NESNE board said 'yes' and in spring of 1982 an invitation was sent to the Soviet country to the conference that was held in August-September of this year in the United States."

At this time, at the Soviet-American roundtable meeting in Leningrad, both sides have stressed many times the significance of this first dialogue and its most important result--confirmation of the fact that contacts between journalists of our two countries are possible, necessary and can be useful for bringing the Soviet and American people closer together.

Republic journalistic organizations were represented at the roundtable by editor of ZARYA VOSTOKA N. Cherkezishvili (Tbilisi), and participants in last year's meeting in the U.S., TIESA editor A. Laurinchyukas (Vilnius) and RABOCHAYA GAZETA editor V. Stadnichenko (Kiev), who had the chance to repay the hospitality of their foreign colleagues in their republics at the end of the American guests' visit to the USSR. (And, it must be said that the Americans admitted that this was done beautifully.) V. Matveyev from IZVESTIYA, and S. Vishnevskiy from PRAVDA who had already met with most of the U.S. delegates during the autumn of last year and Dean of the Journalism Faculty of Moscow State University Ya. Zasurskiy were sent to the meeting as observers by Moscow. Leningrad, as host and organizer of the official part of the meeting was the most strongly represented. Chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Journalists' Organization and editor of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA A. Varsobin, who opened the meetings and actively participated in them, was also one of the participants in the first dialogue.

For the American editors the exchange of ideas on Soviet turf was not limited to discussions with our journalists and conversations at newspaper editorial offices. They visited the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the United States of America and Canada Institute and met with Moscow State University students and with representatives of the public, workers and kolkhoz farmers.

The American journalists' desire to make use of their voyage to the Soviet Union as an opportunity for a more complete and comprehensive understanding of our actual life is understandable. Information concerning the USSR has never been distinguished by completeness and objectivity in the United States of

America. From the moment it came to power, the Reagan administration has officially declared a course of isolation of the Soviet Union, first of all from its own fellow citizens. This is an absurd and thankless task. One can hardly give serious consideration to the fact that the Americans can be forced to refuse the idea of contacts and human intercourse or to forget about years of detente and collaboration.

The ordinary American has already several times passed through all phases of ideological processing in an anti-Soviet spirit--from silence and lack of information to the most shameless lie regarding everything concerning our country. The dishonorable burden of this type of propaganda is usually borne by the "venerable" journalists of the major newspapers.

Therefore, it was not by chance that the American participants at the meeting repeatedly stressed the independent and democratic nature of their organization--the New England Society of Newspaper Editors. The unbiased approach of the society to serious problems was manifested in its desire to independently investigate the causes of the deterioration in American-Soviet relations and the decisive step to meet the Soviet colleagues halfway.

In the course of the two-week visit, participants at the meeting discussed pressing problems of modern times openly and in a business-like manner. Arrangements were made in the working groups and at the plenary sessions for specific measures for the further development of cooperation, such as exchanges of journalists, students and printed matter.

F. Grundstrom: "I am very impressed now, as I was last year, by the sincerity and openness of our discussions. Even though our systems and governmental structures are completely different, we can find out about one another."

The foundation has been laid. The head of the Soviet delegation, Editor-in-Chief of the weekly ZA RUBEZHOM D. Kraminov noted: "We must not meet in the interest of personal contacts, although this is very important, but in the interest of something more important, serious and lofty--in the interest of mutual understanding and the prevention of catastrophe." Today there is already a suggestion for the west coast editors of the United States to organize a similar meeting in California for the USSR. This suggestion was made by the U.S. National Association of Journalists.

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INTERNATIONAL

CHAIRMAN OF NEW POLISH WRITERS' UNION INTERVIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 6

[Interview with Galina Auderskaya, chairman of the central board of the Polish Writers' Union, by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "Continuing the Traditions of Yaroslav Ivashkevich"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] You have been elected chairman of the central board of the recently formed new Polish Writers' Union. What can you tell us about the new union?

[Answer] It came into being on the initiative of a group of writers who did not take part in the work of the previous board of the Polish Writers' Union. As soon as the final decision to disband the union led by the board became known on 9 September 1983, a group of 50 writers announced the creation of an initiating committee to prepare for a writers' congress. They were immediately supported by more than 300 of our colleagues from almost all branches of the former Polish Writers' Union. The congress took place 4 November in Warsaw and in accordance with accepted regulations picked its directing bodies from a number of representatives of all writers' organizations in the country. It was decided to keep the old name, Polish Writers' Union, continuing the best traditions of the period when it was led by Yaroslav Ivashkevich.

The new union intends to become an open organization and to unite not only the members of the former Polish Writers' Union, but also all writers who recognize the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic's socialist system and are its citizens. For this, they must, of course, hand in an application to the selection committee. Translators of belles-lettres who, besides translations, have their own works, for example, essays, prefaces or epilogues to books they have translated, may also be members of the union.

[Question] Do the recently accepted rules of your new union differ from the old rules of the Polish Writers' Union?

[Answer] Yes, in many respects.

First of all, the new union enrolls only those writers who legally publish their works in Poland. The rules stipulate the exclusion from the Polish Writers'

Union of writers who forfeit Polish citizenship and also those who collaborate with organizations inside the country or abroad which take part in subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic.

Second, translators who do not have original works cannot be members of the union, although the Polish Writers' Union does not decline to cooperate with them. In practice this will mean cooperation with the already existing belles-lettres section of the Translators' Society in Warsaw. We will place our conference hall, library and Writers' Club at the disposal of the members of this section. In order to underscore the wish of the Polish Writers' Union to continue its cooperation with translators, the board chose as one of its deputy chairmen a translator who, besides translations, has original work of his own. Contacts between the Polish Writers' Union and the translators section were established on the very next day after the congress.

Third, our rules provide for a new principle in choosing a chairman. Presently the congress does not choose him separately, as it did previously, before the selection of the central board, but from the 22 members of this board who have already been elected. In both cases voting is secret, but the difference is that any of the already chosen members of the board whose candidacy is put forward by the mandate commission and seconded by delegates taking part in the congress can become chairman.

Fourth, the principle for electing delegates from all of Poland to a general congress which picks the central board every 3 years is changed. Every section of the Polish Writers' Union sends delegates who are chosen by secret ballot in the following proportion: one delegate for every five members in the section. Presently eight sections have already been formed: in Gdansk, Krakov, Lublin, Lodz, Okhtin, Poznan, Szczecin and Warsaw.

Fifth, the right to vote of representatives of sections who take part in the plenary sessions of the central board has been restored. The former board did not give the representatives of the sections the opportunity to influence the solving of problems common to all members of the Polish Writers' Union and in practice decided all questions independently.

[Question] What can you tell us about the Polish Writers' Union's past and future?

[Answer] In past years the former boards of the Polish Writers' Union sought to play a political role and tried to take part in the struggle of the opposition with the government, especially in the period of martial law. This resulted in a break of all contacts with brother socialist countries; the only contacts that existed with them were along the lines of writers' party organizations. And even with the West relations were established only through private tips by writers.

The new central board of the Polish Writers' Union intends to put an end to this isolation and to establish contacts with writers around the world and, above all, to sign agreements of cooperation with the SSR Writers' Union and with our closest neighbors. A number of writers' organizations from socialist countries have already addressed us with such a proposition.

We are planning to promote the widest dissemination of culture in our country, and close cooperation with the National Cultural Council and the corresponding commission in our Seim, of which I have the honor of being a deputy since 1980. We are preparing to fight for an expansion of the network of libraries and reading rooms, for an increase in the number of books published, especially dictionaries and encyclopedias, for greater speed in the publication of books and, finally, for the improvement of material living conditions of the creative intelligentsia. The gift which our new central board of the Polish Writers' Union received from our country's leaders is the creation of a literary fund.

[Question] Your novel "Varshavskaya Sirena" will soon be coming out in the Soviet Union. What would you like to say to your future readers in connection with this?

[Answer] I hope that my novel "Varshavskaya Sirena," the translation of which will soon appear in the publishing house Raduga will capture the hearts of readers in the Land of the Soviets. It will let them imagine better the desperate resistance with which the Poles met the Hitlerite aggressors in 1939, the underground and partisan struggle of our nation with the invaders who wanted to wipe Warsaw and Poland from the map of Europe. We fervently believed that Warsaw, which the barbarians turned into a stony desert, a large cemetery, would rise again from the ashes. The sword never fell from the hands of the Siren, whose sculpture stands to this day on the Vistula, although it is hard to believe that despite the bombardment and fires this very sculpture of a maiden-mermaid, the emblem of a heroic city, could survive.

The last thing that I want to say will be in the nature of a personal acknowledgement. For 6 years, until 1978, I was deputy chairman of the central board which was headed by the distinguished prose-writer and poet Yaroslav Ivashkevich. Earlier, as a deputy, and later as chairman of the Warsaw branch of the Polish Writers' Union, I took part in the meetings of the central board (12 years in all). Work with Ivashkevich went very smoothly. And even though it will be hard to lead the union after him, I still hope that the memory of how he presided will allow me to make fewer mistakes than if I had never worked together with this great humanist and wise man.

Hope...It always shone for the heroes of my book, which to a certain extent is autobiographical, since I appear in it under the war-time pseudonym of Novitskaya. May this hope help me now also in this very difficult post.

9931

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INTERNATIONAL

MULTIVOLUME 'ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASIA' TO BE PUBLISHED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Leonid Alaev, doctor of history, member of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Everything About Asia"]

[Text] The publishing house "Sovetskaya entsiklopediya" is planning to bring out an encyclopedic reference book on the Asia beyond our borders in a number of volumes (the exact number is presently being defined). The reference book "Entsiklopediya Azii" [Encyclopedia of Asia] will gather together all knowledge about the Orient of interest to any reader. The Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences is preparing the material for publication.

Reference books of this type have never before been published in the world. Of course, it is impossible to print in one edition everything that is known about Asia. But then there is no need for this, since Asian material is presented broadly in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, in geographical, historical, concise literary encyclopedias and so on.

Oriental studies include the study of a complex of disciplines: languages, literature, history, economics, culture, and modern political problems of the countries of Asia and Africa. Accordingly, such will be the principle orientation of the "Encyclopedia of Asia." Matters of geography, geology and biology will take some space. They will be reduced to a scale essential for a fuller elucidation of the problems of economics, demography and ecological balance. Such aspects of life of the Asian Continent as philosophy, religion, customs, traditions, the law and the history of culture should be reflected minutely and thoroughly. In sum this should give the reader an idea of the specific character of the Asian nations' life.

Of course, Asia cannot be examined in isolation either from North Africa or the countries of the Pacific Basin or the Soviet republics of the Transcaucasus, Central Asia and Siberia. This material, however, will be limited only to the extent that it is necessary for the clarification of the history and culture of Asia as a whole or of specific countries of the Asia beyond our borders.

Taking into account the fact that in Asia there are many developing countries, a significant place in the reference book will be occupied by the theoretical problems of national liberation movements, the press of developing countries,

the general features of their development in the colonial period and the present time, especially the growth of capitalism at the periphery of bourgeois development, the natural process of socialist orientation, and the problems of changes in formation in the East. Thus the theoretical level of the publication will correspond to the contemporary state of Soviet Oriental studies.

A separate topic that will be comprehensively elucidated in the pages of the new publication will be the history of the ties and interrelation of the peoples of prerevolutionary Russia and the Soviet Union with the countries of Asia outside our borders. There is a lot of accumulated material scattered throughout hundreds of books and essays and the time has come to summarize it all.

Material is also being assembled which attests to the deep influence which the East exerted on the development of European culture: eastern motifs in the work of many famous artists, writers and poets will be analyzed.

Prominent Soviet Eastern specialists will be enlisted as authors, reviewers and editors. A number of essays will have to be commissioned from foreign authors. The chief editor of the "Encyclopedia of Asia" will be Academician Evgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the All-Union Association of Oriental Specialists.

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INTERNATIONAL

STALIN ERA CALLED 'ONE OF TREMENDOUS FORWARD STRIDES'

LD070726 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[From the "Vantage Point" program presented by Boris Belitskiy]

[Text] Alfred Ford is interested in the history of the Soviet Union and has sent in several questions on the subject. Today we deal with the first one: How the Soviet people look back and view the Stalin era.

We think that when all is said and done, Mr Ford, people here tend to look back on that period in our history as one of tremendous forward strides. After all, those were the years of the early 5-year plans, which took the country so far forward. They were the years that witnessed the victory over Nazism, the post-war reconstruction and the war-ravaged economy and its further surge forward. At the same time we also remember that those were years of great difficulties, sacrifices and no few mistakes. We think it's natural that in recalling the years associated with Stalin's name we above all think in terms of the undeniable achievements of those years which made an impact on the entire course of world history.

Not so in the West. Many Western historians in their treatment of that era almost completely ignore the Soviet Union's history-making advances and concentrate entirely on the negative aspects of Stalin's leadership. This is done with a definite ulterior motive. Thus the British Sovietologist, Ronald Hingley, in his book JOSEPH STALIN, MAN AND LEGEND tried to present those negative aspects as being a natural outgrowth of the Soviet system. His obvious aim is to scare people away from socialism. This is an exercise in futility. All these years and lately more than ever the Communist Party has been strengthening and advancing socialist democracy and fortifying the principles of law and order, of strict legality, and socialism has been advancing from strength to strength.

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INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW WEEKLY PROTESTS ATTACK ON JERUSALEM NUNNERY

PM171532 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 9

[I. B. article: "War Against a Nunnery"]

[Text] An explosion occurred last Sunday at the door of one of cells in the Russian Orthodox nunnery in West Jerusalem. What had happened? The next day we telephoned the Russian Orthodox Church Spiritual Mission. Mother Feodosya, who answered the telephone, told us:

"Mother Glafira was coming back after praying in the church. The clock showed 1100 hours in the morning. While pulling the door toward her she noticed that some strange object tied to the door prevented her from opening it. She felt the rope with her hand and pulled it towards her. A grenade fell off the rope and started hissing threateningly. Mother Glafira instinctively started to run. The exploding grenade blew up the entrance to the cell but 'did not reach' Mother Glafira. She was only four steps away from death!"

LITURATURNAYA GAZETA (No 24, 1983) reported that last spring the Russian Orthodox nunnery in West Jerusalem was literally besieged. Two nuns were killed by "persons unknown" 20 May 1983. The investigation supposedly conducted by the Israeli authorities produced nothing. And here is yet another sad event to prove that the war against the Russian Orthodox Nunnery in West Jerusalem is continuing. How long will those in Israel who are obliged to ensure the security of the faithful in that country remain inactive?

CSO: 1830/215

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK BLAMING MASONS FOR WORLD TERRORISM STRESSES JEWISH CONNECTION

Moscow MOLODAYA GVARDIYA in Russian No 11, Nov 83 pp 262-267

[Review by A. Kokorev of book "Taynyye pruzhiny mezhdunarodnogo terrorizma" [The Secret Mainsprings of International Terrorism] by L. P. Zamoyskiy, Moscow, "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya," 1982]

[Text] The mass media throughout the world note with alarm the rising surge of political terrorism which has shaken the capitalist countries. The powerlessness of the security organs in face of this phenomenon makes the public wonder why the police and special services, armed with the most modern weapons as they are, cannot put an end to terrorist groups, who are those powerful patrons enabling the criminals to go scot-free after perpetrating bloody deeds, and, lastly, who directs the operations of the terrorists and coordinates them on the international scale?

The book by L. Zamoyskiy, "The Secret Mainsprings of International Terrorism," provides answers to these questions.

The drive against international terrorism launched by the Reagan administration is very perceptively characterized by the author as a situation in which the thief, evading the pursuit, cries "Catch the thief!" An indicative fact, as cited in the book, is the CIA's refusal to engage in "publications and research" on international terrorism. Why so? It turns out that such topics "engender many disputes...and attract excessive attention toward the CIA!" But as the saying goes, "a word is not a sparrow" and, like ripples spreading from a stone thrown into a pond, articles on terrorism have begun to appear in the world press.

The problem of the "mainsprings" of terrorism is investigated by the author chiefly on using as examples such countries as Italy, Spain and France. This is no accident. The strategic position of Italy, which is a highly important factor in the plans of NATO leaders, causes the imperialist circles to keep a close watch of the domestic situation in that country and obstruct by any means the growing influence of the Italian communist party. To retain the power in its hands, the bourgeoisie resorts to every available means--from bourgeois parliamentarianism (a veiled form of keeping power away from the working people) to

Fascism--an open terrorist dictatorship. In addition, the bourgeoisie's arsenals also include such means as the Mafia ("selective" terror) and the Freemasonry (backstage reign). The author's analysis of the events of recent years in Italy and other European countries convincingly demonstrates that all the abovementioned phenomena are closely interlinked or, more exactly, they all are facets of the same phenomenon--imperialism. One reads with interest the pages dealing with the "triple M"--the interrelationship of the "Missini" (Fascists), the Mafia and the Masons, which also reveal the role played by the American special services and their transoceanic "brethren" in strengthening that interrelationship.

Special mention is deserved by the Freemasonry. Following the outbreak of a scandal in May 1981 in Italy, due to the unmasking of the activities of the clandestine Masonic Lodge P-2 ("Propaganda-2") a large number of articles on this subject, shedding light on the true nature of Freemasonry, has appeared.

The most accurate definition of Freemasonry is provided by the Soviet researcher V. Ya. Begun: "The Freemasonry or Francmaconnerie (from the French "francmacon" or free mason) is a clandestine cosmopolitan movement encompassing the bourgeois strata of the countries of the capitalist world and having as its aim the strengthening of capitalist domination over the working people of various countries by means of backstage intrigues, social demagoguery and mutual help among the "Masonic brethren." Ideologically, Freemasonry is closely linked to Judaic dogmas, particularly to Cabbalist teachings, and in the plane of practical politics it is closely linked to the most reactionary imperialist circles and international Zionism. At present the activities of Masonic lodges are subordinated to the interests of finance-monopoly capital and its anti-communist policy. The governments, bourgeois parties, public institutes and international organizations of Western countries are infiltrated by Masonic agents.

In the 1960s there were more than 8 million members of Masonic lodges. Highly symbolic of Freemasonry is the basrelief decorating the building of England's United Great Lodge--a close-meshed net covering the terrestrial globe.

Among members of the Masonic lodges are nearly all American presidents; the Zionists Sulzbergers, owners of the most influential newspaper in the capitalist world, THE NEW YORK TIMES ; heads of the CIA; the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex and many other representatives of the ruling elite of the United States. The Zionist-Masonic order Bnai Brith alone has branches in 80 countries and it includes women's and youth lodges as well as lodges at 270 universities throughout the world.

In addition to the developed capitalist countries, the Masonic "net" covers Latin American countries and formerly colonial countries. The lodges train traitors of the national-liberation movement, and the cosmopolitan doctrine of the "worldwide brotherhood" of the "free masons" in practice means an open-door policy toward foreign capital. Suffice it to recall how the "Black Mason" Pinochet was brought to power by imperialist circles.

But the covert activities of international Freemasonry have never been confined within the framework of lodges alone. An inseparable part of the Masonic "spiderweb" is organizations that at first glance seem unrelated to the "free masons." The National Rifle Association in the United States, various religious sects and newly announced "Churches," occult and theosophic societies, Yoga circles and the Esperanto society--any cover will do for manipulating awareness, implanting cosmopolitanism, diverting the working people from the struggle for social changes, and selecting new "recruits" for the "real" lodges.

The Masonic "net" enables international imperialism to interfere directly in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. Early in 1976 the Turkish Senate resolved to launch an investigation of the operations of a Masonic organization having the covert name of "Society for the Elevation of Turks." It turned out that the members of that society "elevated" their compatriots through espionage for NATO countries, implantation of cosmopolitanism and close contacts with Zionist organizations. But the investigation made no progress, although a special parliamentary commission was set up. Someone very influential, and not in Turkey alone, impeded it. Destabilization and an economic collapse began in that country. Turkey was shaken by a wave of terrorism. Ultimately, following an overthrow, power was seized by the military, who announced Turkey's fidelity to the NATO bloc.

The international Freemasonry does not abandon the dream of subverting the countries of socialism. To this end, it is gathering under its wing various renegades, enemies of the socialist system of society. Late in 1970 or early in 1971 the international Zionist organization "The Simon Wiesenthal Documentation Center" offered to the aforementioned "Bnai Brith" the services of its agents acting against the USSR.

As we see, Freemasonry is a factor that cannot be disregarded in analyses of international events.

But as a rule, the Masons perform their conspiratory activities in rigorous secrecy and it is only by chance that the public learns about the "mechanism" of action of this organization. This time such a chance was afforded by the discovery, by the investigative organs, of the archives of Licco Gelli, the "Grand Master" of Lodge P-2, which demonstrate that in Italy there existed a kind of secret "government" that included ministers, big industrial magnates, financiers, high military officers, senators, heads of special services and high-ranking servitors of Themis. In this connection, absolute obedience to the orders of Gelli (outwardly an industrialist of middle rank) mattered more to the "brethren" from P-2 than loyalty to the state. It is not surprising that top-secret state documents proved to be in the hands of the "Grand Master." But if only Gelli's activities were confined to "collecting" important state documents.

The strange powerlessness of the investigative organs, who had failed for a long time to find the organizers of the bomb blasts in Milan, Bologna and the "Italicus" Express Train, of the kidnapping and murder of A. Moro and many

other crimes, suggests willy-nilly that a mighty force stands behind the terrorist groups. The Italian bourgeois press increasingly often employs the expression "the Grand Old Man" when referring to certain secret leaders directing terrorist activities. After the activities of the P-2 Lodge were unmasked, the whole pattern emerged: on the one hand, the threads of the organization of these crimes led to Gelli and, on the other, the investigation was either directed or indirectly conducted by investigative agents who were themselves members of the P-2. But if the investigation was conducted by the uninitiated or if renegades appeared among the "brethren," they were eliminated with the help of the Mafia, which also is closely linked to the "free masons." Thus, threads leading to all the "three M" were concentrated in the hands of the "burattinaio-puppetmaster" Gelli. The attempts to oppose the movement of the working people involved loosing against them now the "masonic brotherhood" and then the Mafia and terrorism, on keeping in reserve the last resort--the preparation of a coup to establish an open Fascist dictatorship.

But although Gelli is a Mason with a high initiation rank (or "grade," according to Masonic terminology) and since 1979 the president of the International Organization of Masons, behind him stand even higher-ranking "puppetmasters." Here is how the author defines them: "Who then are these real puppetmasters, who carefully remain in the shadows, those whom Gonsales-Mata in the title of his book terms 'the real rulers of the world'? CIA people? They play an important role, and we have stressed this repeatedly. But they too work for the real rulers of the capitalist world. In terms of absolute hierarchy these rulers are ranked even above the White House administration itself as well as above other Western governments. They are served by presidents and prime ministers, secret services and the high-ranking military, prominent scientists and myriads of functionaries.

Externally they are highly respectable figures, thoroughly conversant with the "jungles" of the economy, the mysteries of profits, the peculiarities of markets, and the secrets of advertising, and capable of maintaining whenever needed good relations with public opinion. But they conduct their most important affairs in the absence of publicity. All these financial colossuses, captains of huge trusts and monopolies, prefer to meet in clubs closed to the public: the "Rotary," the "Lions," and others. Donning their hoods, they sit in ceremoniously at meetings of the Masonic higher order that are closed to "laymen." And whenever the situation warrants, they meet at the most aristocratic hotels located in picturesque exotic sites. Hardly anyone would imagine that there they solve problems of "spiritual perfection" or converse about the myths and rituals of Freemasonry.

Thus we see that the real name of the "Grand Old Man" is Imperialism. The venal apparatus of state, Zionism, Fascism and other racism, Masonic rule, drugs and pornography, the inflated war psychosis--such are the features of its "portrait." Its sole god is "the Yellow Devil." It is precisely the "free masons"--the builders of the Temple of Solomon, who engage in serving this god.

A survey of the history of the Freemasonry shows that it has always been distinguished by organizational diversity but hardly at all by ideological diversity. And when speaking of the Mason's loyalty to any particular social doctrine, allowance should be made for his rank in the Masonic hierarchy with its 99 degrees or "grades." Such a structure serves to encompass a relatively broad circle of individuals of interest to Freemasonry without completely revealing to them the aims and structure of the organization. On passing the test of the lower degrees and demonstrating their devotion, the "brethren" who seem promising to the Masonic leadership are promoted to higher "grades," enabling them to hold high positions in the lodges as well as "in the world."

From the book itself it is seen that Lodge P-2, headed by the Fascist Gelli, included leaders of the socialist and social-democratic parties, with all the members of the lodge demonstrating by **DEEDS** [printed in boldface] their devotion to the "Grand Master."

The mechanism of this phenomenon has been clearly uncovered by G. Dimitrov: "Often the public wonders why well-known public figures and statesmen change rapidly and, at first glance, without sufficient grounds their position on the major issues concerning our state and nation, or say one thing but do the opposite of what they say.

"To a random observer these things seem illogical and completely incomprehensible. But to those familiar with the activities of various Masonic lodges, the question is sufficiently clear.

"In their capacity as members of Masonic lodges, these public figures and statesmen usually receive instructions and directives from their lodges and obey lodge discipline, which conflicts with the interests of the nation and the country."

Whatever the guise that Freemasonry may assume, its class nature has been unambiguously defined as far back as in 1921 at the 2nd Comintern Congress: "...Freemasonry in many countries is a political organization serving the bourgeois system of society on both national and international scale."

The Masonic pyramid is crowned by representatives of big capital; it is precisely they who "order the music," and the lodges of the "free masons" serve to strengthen their power.

As for the anticlerical nature of Freemasonry, it is due not to an atheistic attitude toward religion but to ideological principles deriving from Judaism and, in particular, from its secret branch, the Cabbala.

But let us return to the situation in Italy, which remains tense. And although trials of the leaders of the so-called "Red Brigades" have been conducted, the activities of the P-2 were prohibited, L. Gelli was arrested (but escaped from jail) and operations against the Mafia are under way, on the other hand, the murders of progressive political figures continue, 526 Masonic lodges continue operating, and the agents of the CIA and the "Mossad" enjoy freedom

of action. The investigation of the "brethren" from P-2 also is at a standstill: a Roman court has exonerated 200 of its members. The French "Tamp-
liery" [transliterated] also engage in a cover-up: J. Massier

was assassinated (he was an important link in the chain of weapons deliveries to terrorists in Italy and Turkey), and it appears that English Masons from the "Black Friars" Order helped the Masonic banker Calvi to part with his life--driven into a corner, he was ready to tell investigators all that he knew about P-2.

One thing is incontestable: such results of imperialism as terrorism, organized crime, Zionism, Fascism and Freemasonry shall disappear only after the working people of the world cast off the yoke of the exploitative system of society.

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INTERNATIONAL

KORNEYEV BOOK ON ZIONISM AS TOOL OF 'BIG JEWISH BOURGEOISIE' REVIEWED

Moscow MOLODAYA GWARDIYA in Russian No 10, Oct 73 pp 272-277

[Review by V. Dobrovol'skiy of book "Klassovaya sushchnost' sionizma" [The Class Nature of Zionism] by L. A. Korneyev, Kiev, Politizdat Ukrainy, 1982]

[Text] Unmasking the activities of international Zionism and uncovering the class nature of its ideological foundations is of the greatest importance to contemporary ideological struggle. Zionism, which represents the ideology, system of organizations and political practice of bourgeoisie of Jewish origin, is many-faced and its theoretical premises are deliberately obscured by Zionist propaganda.

The book by L. Korneyev, "The Class Nature of Zionism," reveals the deep social roots of Zionism and unmasks the reactionary nature of its ideological conceptions and political practice. The author principally sheds light on a number of questions relating to the formation of the big Jewish bourgeoisie--the class base of Zionism.

A highly important feature is that Jewish capital has from the outset been international. As known, beginning in the 8th century B. C., Jews settled in a number of countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, focusing their activities chiefly on commerce and usury. With time, the upper class in the Jewish communities turned into a special group of commercial middlemen unconfined by any state boundaries and consequently placed in a position of advantage over local competitors. The basis for their privileged position was the closed Jewish communities scattered throughout the world, which acted as a kind of "social-ethnic bridgeheads" for the expansion of the commercial and usurious activities of that upper class. Hence, the principal direction of the policy of the rich "Jewry" was to prevent the assimilation of Jews and maintain their isolation by way of religious incompatibility with the local population as well as through territorial isolation within special districts, "ghettoes," in the cities.

The growth of capitalist relations caused this middleman-usurer group to develop into the Jewish big bourgeoisie, which occupied a leading position in various European and American countries already toward the end of the 19th century. However, the objective process of assimilation, representing the fusion of ethnic minorities with the basic population group owing to the leveling of language and culture and the broadening of economic relations and the resulting participation of intermarriage, began to spread despite the Judaic prohibitions. The assimilation undermined the mass base of the Jewish bourgeoisie. The fossilized rituals of Orthodox Judaism, so convenient for isolating Jews within the ghettos, proved to be hardly suitable to the growth of the bourgeois society which proclaimed the formal equality of all citizens. The Jewish bourgeoisie needed new means of consolidating its privileged position as a special extraterritorial class. Zionism, which arose in the second half of the 19th century, became such a means. It strengthened still further the already secular tenets of Judaism by turning the world hegemony promised by god into the political practice of the Jewish bourgeoisie.

A special chapter in the book deals with criticism of the basic postulates of Zionist ideology.

L. A. Korneyev states: "The ideology of Zionism, which is a form of ideology of the Jewish bourgeoisie, represents an extremely broad concept existing in various variants utilized by Zionists depending on one or another particular leaning: from pro-Fascist to pseudo-socialist. Its extreme ideological and tactical pragmatism makes Zionism nebulous to the researcher criticizing its individual aspects. Hence it is exceptionally important to isolate the principal factor in criticism of Zionist ideology, to proceed not from the differences among various forms of Zionism but from what they have in common, what unites both Zionists-Fascists and Zionists-socialists.

This principal element in the system of Zionist ideology is Judaism's postulate of the "god-chosen Jewish people" and its supposed destiny of ruling other nations. It is precisely these insane ideas, cultivated ardently for centuries by rabbis, that have erected a stone wall between Jews and the population of the countries in which they live. Zionism elaborated these ideas into unconcealed and cynical racism.

In Zionist interpretation, being "chosen by god" is nothing else than a special position of the elite financial-industrial community of Jewish origin in the world of capital. The daily practice of competitive struggle in bourgeois society confirms the exceptional convenience of such a cosmopolitan strategy. With the aid of this strategy, big bourgeoisie of Jewish origin strives to consolidate its dominant position in the world of capital and subordinate to its influence all manifestations of social life in the capitalist countries.

But the strategy of divine election needs a broadly accessible tactic, a base of mass support. The aims of creating such a base for Zionism are served by the concept of the "worldwide Jewish nation." This concept, the book points out, has become the cornerstone of Zionist ideology. It is no accident that

Zionists of every political hue furiously attack Marxist-Leninist theory, which, as known, bases its definition of a nation on such objective attributes of its existence as a common language, territory and economic life. Since these conditions are not met by the mythical "Jewish nation," Zionists consider self-awareness its principal attribute, forgetting that self-awareness is merely a subjective reflection of an objectively existing nation. The Zionist concept of the "worldwide" Jewish "nation" was subjected to demolishing criticism in the works of V. I. Lenin. Lenin stressed: "The idea of a special Jewish nation, with its reactionary political significance, is scientifically completely invalid."

To Zionists a nation is, according to Springer, "a union of individuals of one mind and language," but how can Jews living in different countries be of one mind in ways other than religious affiliation or membership in some or other particular organization? In the modern world, as L. A. Korneyev commented, even the Jewish origin of a millionaire can be determined only if he distinguishes himself by self-awareness and participates in Zionist policy. K. Marx wrote: "The CHIMERICAL [printed in boldface] nationality of the Jew is the nationality of the merchant, of the financier in general." The attempt to present all Jews as a "single worldwide nation" is an attempt to present them as a corporation opposed to the entire world and serving the interests of the actually existing corporation of the big monopoly bourgeoisie of Jewish origin, the interests of Zionist capital.

Zionists are marked by an extreme lack of discrimination in choosing means to attain their end. Falsification is their favorite technique of ideological struggle. Thus, attempting to whitewash Zionism, they account for its rise by the natural reaction of Jews to anti-Semitism, which supposedly is a natural disease inherent in all mankind.

The monograph uncovers the class roots of anti-Semitism. L. A. Korneyev observes: "The principal cause of the formation and manifestation of anti-Semitism is the exploitation by the Jewish bourgeoisie of the native population of the regions in which it lives." The concentration of activity in trade and usury, combined with the Jew's contempt of other peoples as inferior beings (goys), has resulted in that Judaism and the Jewry began to embody the most negative traits of the nascent bourgeois society. Hence, anti-Semitism initially spread chiefly among the lower classes. L. A. Korneyev points out: "The hatred felt by the masses exploited by thousands of all kinds of Jewish tradesmen, buyers, leasees and innkeepers turned not only against these bloodsuckers but also against their families and even against that part of the working Jewry which was not directly involved in the exploitation. The class hate of the Jew-exploiter became transformed into hate of the Jew as an alien ethnic and religious element." Thus, the anti-Semitism of the lower classes was a distorted form of social protest.

Anti-Semitic feelings among the propertied strata of society also were caused by the special position of the Jewish upper class. The hostile attitude toward Jews was also a consequence of the penetration of Jewish bourgeoisie into vitally important domains of societal activity. The book quotes a former

British minister, Lord Montague (a Jew by origin): "I've always acknowledged the unpopularity of my community; that unpopularity is so great as to be hardly imaginable. We have seized a much greater part of the riches and privileges of this country than warranted by our numbers. Many of us are of impatient behavior, and I can readily understand those numerous non-Jews in England who would like to get rid of us."

L. A. Korneyev's identification of the special position of Jewish bourgeoisie as the principal cause of the appearance of anti-Semitism is of great importance, not only because Zionists attempt to obscure the class nature of anti-Semitism and present the entire mankind as persecutors of the "chosen people" but also because sometimes the works by critics of Zionism do not adequately demonstrate the role played by Jews-exploiters in the rise of a hostile attitude toward Jews as a whole by the native population.

L. A. Korneyev observes: "The genesis of anti-Semitism also has a political aspect...." As a special form of racism, anti-Semitism was utilized by the ruling circles to split the revolutionary movement and divert the attention and wrath of the popular masses in the direction of an imaginary enemy—all Jews without exception.

It should be noted that Zionists have never concealed their sympathies for anti-Semitism, since they view its spread as an important means of consolidating their influence within the Jewish community. For the sake of this, they are ready to enter into an alliance with the most fierce anti-Semites. Many pages of the book are devoted to unmasking the close collaboration between Zionists and Fascists during World War II, which the Zionist "fighters" of anti-Semitism so strenuously try to conceal.

To strengthen their influence on Jews and augment their political capital, Zionist resort to open speculation, terming anti-Semitic any protests against the Jew-exploiter. Certain ideologues term as covert anti-Semitism any manifestation of discontent with the reign of capital.

Speculating on anti-Semitism, Zionists distort the nature of the so-called "Jewish question," which was formulated with such utmost clarity by V. I. Lenin. He emphasized: "The Jewish question IS precisely this: assimilation or separatism?" The correct understanding of this question is particularly needed considering that Zionists, who interpret it one-sidedly solely from the standpoint of the oppression of Jews so as thereby to identify the Jewish question with anti-Semitism, widely utilize it in their propaganda. Unmasking the falsifications of Zionists in his book, L. A. Korneyev demonstrates the true nature of the "Jewish question."

The "Jewish question" as such had arisen at the very moment of the diaspora of Jews to various countries. Jewish leaders promoted the isolation of their communities from the native populations and this, combined with the particular nature of Jewry's economic pursuits, was bound to evoke an appropriate reaction among the ruling strata of the countries in which they had settled, a reaction reflected in restrictions on the rights of Jews. Hence, the "Jewish

question" became transformed into the question of equal rights for Jews. In this connection, it was formulated differently depending on the country of habitation by Jews: theologically, politically or secularly. A highly stratified society could not but treat Jews from the standpoint of privileges. By allowing Jews to isolate themselves from the other strata, it forced them, as Karl Marx put it, to experience "oppression by other isolated spheres." Having concentrated tremendous riches in its hands, the Jewish bourgeoisie could not, of course, reconcile itself to its political status, and hence the demand for the political emancipation of Jews obscured the real nature of the "Jewish question." That question acquires its true meaning only in a capitalist society that has proclaimed the formal equality of all citizens. It is precisely then that its essence manifests itself conclusively: objective assimilation or the artificial separation of Jews in the interests of big bourgeoisie of Jewish origin. But capitalism is incapable of solving this question, because the satisfaction of a practical need has become a stimulus for the development of society. Money and self-serving egotism--this secular essence of the Jewry--became the essence of the capitalist society. Every new stage in the development of capitalism convinces the Jewish bourgeoisie of the exceptional advantageousness of its corporate behavior. Hence, according to Karl Marx, the ultimate meaning of the **EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS** [printed in boldface] is the emancipation of mankind from **JEWR**Y [printed in boldface]. Only socialism can eliminate the material basis of this alienation, and it is no accident that anti-communism and anti-Sovietism are among the main directions of activity of international Zionism.

The author cites in his book numerous facts demonstrating the close links between Zionists and the most reactionary forces, and he unmasks the methods of subversive activity by Zionists against the socialist countries. It is noteworthy that L. A. Korneyev views the practice of Zionist organizations through the prism of the ultimate goal of Zionism which, in his opinion, is the maximum strengthening of the economic and political positions of "the Jewish segment of the world oligarchy" and achieving its domination in the world of capital.

Zionist capital is an inseparable part of modern imperialism. But owing to the historically evolved corporate connections, it also displays specific features and interests of its own as a special kind of monopoly. The present-day trends in the development of capitalism, as expressed in the growth of the influence of transnational banks and corporations, many of which are controlled by Zionists, place Zionist capital in an exceptionally advantageous situation. L. A. Korneyev writes: "Although Zionism as a whole is as yet weaker than the entire imperialism (as its component part), owing to its economic might and political organization on the scale of the entire capitalist world, it clearly surpasses in might the separately taken "national" parts of imperialism."

Zionism is the real politics and ideology of the "supermonopoly" financial oligarchy of Jewish origin. The struggle against Zionism is a struggle against most developed part of imperialism, against one of the most distorted forms of its cosmopolitan ideology.

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INTERNATIONAL

TASHKENT TO HOST ASIAN, AFRICAN, LATIN AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 25 January 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word announcement of a film festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries to be held in May, 1984. The article's author, Candidate of Art Criticism S. Khodzhaeva, notes the growing role of movie makers in the LDC's in fostering class- and nationality awareness. She observes that these artists "working in very complex conditions to create a genuinely national cinema, often manifest examples of real artistic and civil courage which borders at times on heroism. Their work is spread among various countries and continents and is not always visible, hidden by the much-advertised box office hits to which the businessmen who control the leasing rights so gladly offer screen space. But when they gather together, as at the Tashkent Festival, one can see eye to eye what a palpable contribution they are making toward strengthening peace, social progress, mutual understanding and friendship among peoples."

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THIRD-WORLD FILM FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN TASHKENT IN MAY 1984

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian publishes on 27 December 1983 on page 4 a 500-word T. Kaplinskaya report headlined: "The Guiding Star: Toward the Eighth International Film Festival of Asian, African and Latin American Countries. The report states that the festival is to be held in May of 1984 in Tashkent.

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NATIONAL

PRAVDA VIEWS 'FORWARD-LOOKING' MANAGEMENT, ECONOMIC REFORM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Vasilii Parfenov: "Social-Economic Review -- Management Employees"]

[Text] Each morning when the gleaming hands of the electronic clock at the main building of the Rybinsk Motor-Building Association approach 0700, a wide stream of people races into all the entrances. Along with thousands of workers, specialists, and employees Pavel Fedorovich Derunov, general director of the association, walks toward the building in measured steps. This is one of his rules. He loves these moments when the whole complex blazes with light, people take up their places at work, and the huge shops fill with a lively creative rumble.

I want to begin our story of management employees with Derunov himself. The idea of a contemporary director of a production association can properly be associated with this name. He has a clear-cut line in life and in managing an enterprise. He has his own style of relating to people. He is always looking forward to the enterprise's tomorrow. And he considers the management of people, not machines, the most important thing.

The Chief Begins

Well, the first director who stuck in my mind because of his eye to the future was Petr Fedorovich Sharov, the successful manager of the Shchekino Chemical Combine. At that time, 15 years ago, he first put the enormous banner above his plant with the motto "Personnel-Fewer, Output-More." In those years that was unusual and new; after all many managers were demanding more people and production areas.

Sharov devoted so much energy, intelligence, knowledge and persistence to seeing that the new method, the most economical up to that time, by the way, of rapid growth of labor productivity based on expanding equipment service zones was supported and received universal recognition! The director and his comrades-in-arms hoisted the heavy burden onto their shoulders without a directive from above, even, if you will, despite the opinion of some of the then managers of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems who had tried to inject formalism and bureaucracy into a vital cause. Thinking about the initiative of P. Sharov, one realized especially clearly how just and accurate are the words: "The Chief Begins." Success comes to the manager who acts boldly. And

those who display timidity and are continually afraid of consequences rarely achieve it.

A good manager is always accessible to his subordinates and true to his word. Not in vain do they say: the art of management lies above all in the ability to be honest, and for an honorable person a promise is an obligation. A "chatter-box" or a promise maker does not win authority in the collective. Of course, a manager cannot spend all of his time, say, talking to people about personal problems. But then many matters are not solved by a few orders. A director needs feedback as much as he needs air.

Here is how this feedback is realized at the Dneprovskiy Machine Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. Every worker there may call a number that is well-known to all, state his concerns, and receive an answer to his questions shortly thereafter. The answers are given by employees of two services subordinate to the director and called "Your Attitude" and "Ready to Help." What is the effect of this feedback? Whereas 10 years ago 20 percent of the signals testified to an incorrect style of management, the percentage is now lower. Personnel turnover has sharply decreased there also.

The party teaches economic managers to always seek people's advice, not to hide difficulties which arise at work, and to inform the collective truthfully of the state of affairs.

The work of management employees is, as they say, "no picnic." They are answerable for the plan, for the work, mood, and daily life of the people, for preservation of everything at the plant, and for many other things. A director has days when he has to be at three meetings in the same hour.

But perhaps most of all the rapidly growing stream of business (and not only business) papers impedes the work of management employees. In short, at times matters, as they say, do not go well, but ...

The Office Writes

And it is true: the document style of management is simply awful at times. At an average-size plant a sack of envelopes and dozens of telegrams arrive daily. The Shchekino "Khimvolokno" Production Association registered more than 6,000 incoming and about 10,000 outgoing papers in the first 11 months of this year. Furthermore, a third of the incoming documents on existing conditions are not recorded.

What do they write about at plants? Two-fifths of all the papers are current planning documents and reports. Another two-fifths concern supply questions. Blank tables to fill out are sent by sectorial institutes to plants and take up substantial space in the mail: scientists need figures and facts from production.

Each paper must not only be read, but as they say, carried out -- inquiries answered and measures worked out. The head of one of the productions of the Shchekino "Khimvolokno" Association N. Pchelintsev received 26 volumes of papers in 11 months of the year. They took a whole cabinet. But after all,

not only should one study an order from above oneself but make copies and send them to every shop, and most importantly -- work out measures. This means more papers.

Every morning a weighty bundle of the most diverse and sometimes irrelevant papers is put into the director's file, but, on the other hand, material with addresses and the essence of progressive experience of economy will not be found "in a month of Sundays." Any paper which carries unneeded or duplicated information inflicts double damage: it deprives people of their chief wealth -- time, and by chaining specialists to their desks, it involuntarily makes some people bureaucrats. Some people may reasonably object: how can one avoid business papers in our time? Correct. We are talking about prohibiting useless document circulation -- this wave of papers in management employees' work.

There is a great deal of useless paper. A. Overchuk, an employee of one of Moscow's archives who recently became an editor, tells: every year document circulation in an average size association amounts to about 30,000 papers, but approximately 2,000 of them are selected for long-term storage at the archives -- less than seven percent. Does it mean that the other 93 percent are of no particular value? Why write and read them then? And here the question arises in all its timeliness: how can the generation of paper be suppressed so that one does not ...

Become a Bureaucrat

At many industrial enterprises every 10th employee is in management. Their proportion is especially high in construction and domestic service. And what is disturbing is that the number of management employees in some places is growing faster than the number of all working people. This rapid but unwelcome growth has its causes. One of them was examined above -- the sharp increase in the number of unnecessary and redundant information. The second misfortune is that attempts by some management employees to shift responsibility for a matter onto someone else's shoulders -- often those of a person with higher authority -- have not been eliminated everywhere. Such a case took place at the Tyumen Oblast oil-fields. A valve became wedged in the pipeline. It is not a rare thing and eliminating this defect takes a few hours. But information about these occurrences must go to the local management organ, and then to the ministry and even USSR Gosplan. And only then is the order given: "Repair the valve!"

There is one other defect which was born in the recent past -- the lowering of standards applied to the economic manager, which provokes various abuses. But one must fight against any violations after all. At every enterprise commissions for testing, control, and revision roll along like waves of the sea, one after another. It would not be superfluous to calculate how many of us travel about the country making inspections. There are dozens of different commissions and inspections at a plant every year. And each one requires reporting in some form. And the weightier the report and the more figures in it, the better.

When one runs into such cases, one grasps with special clarity the meaning of Yu. V. Andropov's words at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "I am convinced, comrades, that the staffs of many institutions and organizations could be significantly reduced without harm to the work. People who

have been dismissed will always find employment for themselves where we have a shortage of personnel."

This idea is especially timely for the supply system. Look at how many management employees work in material-technical supply, even though conveyors at plants frequently stand idle. In 1982 the management apparatus of Azerbaijan grew by four percent, of the Ukraine and Latvia -- by three percent, and of the Kuznets Basin Territorial Administration -- by 3.2 percent. This amounts to many hundreds and thousands of people.

In a number of sectors more and more small structural subunits are being created and large ones are being broken up. The formation of production associations still has not been completed. For example, about half of the plants have not been joined into associations in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

And what effect has electronic technology had? Automated systems are not always linked with each other and each one has its own "language." In this case computer output is not very great. Computers must be integrated technically and informationally, and collective-use computer centers must be more widely established. As a result the number of people who count on abacuses and fill out tables by hand is reduced.

Industrial employees are saying in one voice that the formulation of requests and allocations needs to be speeded up and the process of supplying resources to enterprises and construction sites must be simplified. And where is supply through stores, which newspapers were writing about as far back as 15 years ago? Why are direct long-term economic links of enterprises being developed poorly?

So the struggle against bureaucratism and the struggle to reduce management staffs involve above all putting information in order, reducing the stream of papers, strictly prohibiting the establishment of more and more offices and the breaking up of existing ones.

The light at the end of the tunnel is increasingly more visible. And this light is the increasing responsibility and economic independence of enterprises and associations. In short, now the greatest

Hope Is The Experiment

Its goal in the first place is to develop independence in the activities of management employees and their personal responsibility for final results of the work. Secondly, to limit petty paper interference in the matters of enterprises by ministries and managers of subsectors. And this means that attempts to manage the economy by methods contrary to its nature must be more decisively eliminated. When conducting the experiment it would be a good idea to keep clearly in mind V.I. Lenin's directive which says "Besides the ability to convince, successful management requires the ability to organize in a practical manner" (Poln. sobr. soch. [Complete Works], vol. 36, p 173).

In the past 15 years we have begun several dozen different economic experiments. Of course, they are making it possible to attempt to solve serious problems of management. But not all the experiments have been carried through to the end. And the main shortcoming here is, they frequently have been reduced to working out hundreds of instructions and statutes -- huge fat books in which the matters that meet real needs are buried and often become incomprehensible to those who should carry them out.

The new large-scale economic experiment differs from previous ones in that it relies not on paper, but on the vital creativity of management employees, specialists, and workers. It does not create particular conveniences for the central apparatus of economic management, but sets the goal of developing initiative locally.

Yesterday the CPSU Central Committee published a decree in which measures are approved for improving the system of management and increasing the level of economic work being conducted by the party organization of the Georgian SSR. Interesting experiments are being conducted there which make it possible to concentrate efforts on key industrial problems. It is important that in doing this the interaction of sectorial and territorial organs of management is being strengthened and the coordinating function of the Soviets of People's Deputies is being increased. And as a result the rate of economic development is accelerating. All of this is timely and instructive and merits other regions also carrying out economic work just as persistently, creatively, and purposefully.

One of the sages said: any kind of reform must be carried out with the same persistence with which a people conduct a war of liberation. Only then does the reform become universally compulsory. It is necessary to be especially vigilant and strict now so that department employees do not violate the conditions of large-scale experiments and so that they are not indifferent to the work results of subordinate enterprises in the new conditions.

Possibly it is worth thinking about increasing material incentive for ministry employees for successfully introducing new methods of management. Let ministry employees receive good bonuses if in the course of the experiment, sectors conducting it achieve high final results. In short it is important to apply cost accounting conditions not only to production but also to organs of management.

A person in the management sphere. . . He carries enormous responsibility for his economic decisions. This means he is obligated to continually study management, not so much of machines as of people and large collectives. These are the main reserves. Let us then not only sharply criticize the management employee but also help him work creatively, with initiative, boldly, and responsibly.

12,424

CSO: 1800/225

NATIONAL

PLENARY MEETING OF YCL CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Moscow, January 16 (TASS)--The 42-million-strong Young Communist League and all Soviet young people will put in every possible effort in the present conditions of renewed international tension caused by the imperialist circles to carry out the decisions of the December 1983 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, to strengthen the might of their Motherland and to secure universal and lasting peace.

This was announced by the First Secretary of the YCL Central Committee, Victor Mishin. He has spoken today at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League which is the biggest mass organization of Soviet youth.

The young people of the USSR unanimously support the practical steps by the Soviet government to cement the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. He said that these steps served as a reliable guarantee of international security. The youth denounce the American military who have begun the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, are sowing death and destruction in Grenada, waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, making continuous threats to Cuba and supporting the aggressive acts by Israel in the Middle East.

The Komsomol and other Soviet youth organizations speak up for the consolidation of all forces of the international democratic youth movement in the struggle against imperialism and the threat of a global nuclear catastrophe, Victor Mishin went on to say. The YCL's initiative to hold the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow in 1985 has encountered vehement support in many countries. The Komsomol makes a major contribution to the accomplishment of large-scale economic plans of the USSR. In the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) alone, more than 300,000 young Soviet men and women have been delegated to work at the country's key construction projects.

This year, Victor Mishin noted, as many as 65 major construction projects have been announced as national priority YCL projects. The Komsomol representatives building the Baikal-Amur Railway have undertaken to finish the "project of the century" by the time of the Komsomol's birthday which is marked on October 29. By that time the whole 3,000-kilometre railway will be opened for through traffic.

From the assistance to the State in the construction of individual projects the Komsomol is now passing on to patronage over big industrial regions which largely decide the country's economic potential and might.

(TASS, Jan. 16. In full)

CSO: 1812/97

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CSA CHAIRMAN ON 1985 DEMOGRAPHIC 'INQUIRY'

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Kh. Mamedov, Azerbaijan SSR CSA [Central Statistical Administration] chief: "Document on the Country's Population: The Proposed 1985 Selective Sociodemographic Survey of the Population"]

[Text] As everyone knows, a selective sociodemographic survey of the population according to composition will be done for the first time in our country on 1 January, 1985 in accordance with a decree of the USSR Council of Ministers. The results of this important state measure make it possible not only to summarize the results of changes that have occurred recently in the social structure, but they will offer valuable information for analyzing the implementation of plans for economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and of the development in the 12th Five-Year Plan as well as further into the future. The proposed survey is characterized by a significant increase in the number of questions included in the program as compared to population censuses.

Work in preparation for conducting the survey has already begun in the republic. The republic government has instructed the ministries and departments, the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, the NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] ispolkom and ispolkoms of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies to render all possible aid to state statistics organs in preparation for the accomplishment of this important business.

Specifically, how should this help be expressed?

First of all, in the selection of skilled personnel. Specifically, those who are actually doing the work, conducting the survey, must guarantee a good result.

It is particularly important in the preparation and conducting of the survey that those who are taking part in it be provided with transportation facilities of institutions, enterprises and organizations and that the necessary places for work and material storage be made available.

I will give special attention to the activity of communications enterprises. They are called upon in this crucial period to make their uninterrupted and quality services available to organs of state statistics.

We also expect a great deal of help from internal affairs organs and soviets of peoples' deputies ispolkoms. They should take active measures to introduce the proper order to the population count, with specific attention in counting children and adolescents under 16.

Republic state statistics organs are faced with huge tasks in preparing to conduct the survey. At a recent meeting, the CSA collegium of the Azerbaijan SSR considered and passed a set of measures dealing with this question. A group of workers and subunits entrusted with the responsibility of preparing and conducting the survey was set up. It will be incumbent upon them, together with competent organizations, to study working conditions and to complete a list of rayons in the republic with whom communication is definitely complicated during the period when the survey will be held (it will be during January).

Work will have to be done concerning the choices of personnel for the departments of the census and population survey created in the statistical administrations of the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and the city of Baku, and together with rayon and city ispolkoms of soviets of peoples' deputies a choice will have to be made in enterprises, institutions and organizations of deputy chiefs for information-computer stations (centers) and state statistics inspectors, inspector-controllers and counters. Those personnel who will be directly involved with conducting the survey will be given detailed instruction; they will undergo an appropriate examination. In this regard it should be mentioned that by decree of the USSR Council of Ministers it is forbidden to recall or replace comrades who have been enlisted to prepare and conduct the population survey after their training.

One of the high-priority measures regarding preparation for the survey is laying out the territories of the electoral districts into accounting and instructor districts, using data on the population numbers by electoral districts, obtained from ispolkoms of soviets of peoples' deputies. At the same time, workers entrusted with the population survey must be provided with the proper amount of documentation and materials.

The most important factor in the successful completion of the survey is the organization of the explanatory work among the population. The people must be well informed on the forthcoming survey, the reasons for it, and on the order and time period in which it will be conducted. Moreover, the duty of each citizen will be not only to give correct and complete responses to the questions, but to render all possible cooperation to workers conducting the survey.

12262

CSO: 1830/186

REGIONAL

PUBLIC REGISTERS OF RAYON RESIDENTS SET UP IN VILNIUS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 2

[Report from Vilnius by SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA non-staff correspondent B. Mishkin: "A Microrayon's Passport"]

[Text] The public passports [registers] of microrayons will become fine aids for propagandists conducting ideological work locally. The first such register has been compiled by specialists of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences jointly with party organizations of Oktyabr'skiy Rayon enterprises in Vilnius. The microrayon's population number and its composition by age and nationality are shown in the register, and list the education and occupation of the residents.

"It is thought," said Valeriya Klikunene, secondary secretary of the Vilnius gorkom of the Lithuanian Communist Party, "that our public registers will help to raise the level of mass political work by place of residence."

Fifteen centers are coordinating this work in the rayons of Vilnius. They are headed by party organizations of the largest enterprises, and war and labor veterans are participating actively in their operations.

12319

CSO: 1800/187

REGIONAL

MEASURES TO FACILITATE STUDY OF RUSSIAN IN LITHUANIA

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 2

[Interview with LiSSR Minister of Education V. Spurgoy by KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA correspondent G. Konchyus in Vilnius, in the column "The Interlocutor": "The Language of Our Brotherhood"; date of interview not given]

[Text] At one of its meetings, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of additional measures for improving study of the Russian language in general education schools and other educational institutions of the Union Republics. In a resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this question, a series of measures aimed at the creation of conditions facilitating study of the Russian language for populations of the national republics was outlined. Our correspondent discusses with V. Spurgoy, minister of education of the republic, how these measures are being implemented in Lithuania.

[Question] At the outset of our discussion, I should like to ask you to comment on the following statistic: According to date of the 1979 population census, 52.1 percent of Lithuanian inhabitants of non-Russian nationality are fluent in the Russian language.

[Answer] I recall how, in the first postwar years, a Moscow correspondent arrived in my home village of Arzhuolupyay, who went everywhere with an interpreter, for few local inhabitants understood Russian at that time. This was the typical picture for all of our republic. Nowadays the situation is entirely different. The overwhelming majority of the population, and practically all of the young people, freely read both fiction and specialized literature, and can converse in Russian. This is an unquestionable achievement of the Leninist national policy of our state, and a result of deep interest in studying the Russian language.

Every family understands perfectly well that fluency in Russian jointly with the native tongue makes a person spiritually richer, and helps to raise his or her cultural and occupational level. In brief, there stands before us teachers just one task: To teach children more rapidly, and with better quality, the language voluntarily accepted by Soviet peoples as the means of communication between the nationalities.

[Question] Tell us, please, what innovations await the school children.

[Answer] Already in the present academic year the number of hours of instruction in the Russian language is being increased, and new study programs are being developed. New textbooks, illustrated study aids, dictionaries, and fiction literature for extracurricular reading will soon appear in school libraries.

A broad program for improving the training of teachers is projected. The number of Russian philology specialists in teaching collectives was increased in recent years, but there still aren't enough of them at the present time: You know, in classes having 25 or more students, they have begun to conduct Russian language instruction in two groups.

[Question] And for all that, a lesson gives only the foundation for knowledge of a language. The children need daily language practice for fluency.

[Answer] Extracurricular and extramural work substantially help to stimulate the speech practice of participants. In the first place, I have clubs and electives in mind. The types of clubs are most diverse: Lexical, Dramatic Reading, Literary, Theatre.... The children attend them actively, and the number of clubs is increasing constantly. Electives also enjoy great popularity, especially those on the theory and practice of translation, as well as special courses in literature aimed at in-depth study of the creativity of one or another writer. All of this basically rests on the shoulders of the teachers.

But the participants, themselves, also show initiative. In many schools the children practice group reading of Moscow youth newspapers and magazines, discuss the published materials, and conduct political information sessions in the Russian language. Komsomol committees carry on correspondence with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and heroes of the five-year plans. They receive letters from all of the Union Republics. Exchange of [youth] groups in summer upperclassman work camps is spreading.

And nevertheless, help to the school, in our opinion, can be and must be more substantial. Not long ago, therefore, we worked out proposals for expanding the series of educational and social and political television broadcasts in Russian for preschool institutions and general education schools. We will request the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute to establish a correspondence course school for youthful lovers of Russian literature.

12319

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REGIONAL

PROBLEMS OF IMPLANTING SOVIET CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE VIEWED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 23, Dec 83 (signed to press 24 Nov 83)
pp 64-68

[Article by V. Ostrozhinskiy, secretary of the Zhitomir Obkom of the Ukrainian CP: "The Educational Role of Soviet Holidays and Ceremonies"]

[Excerpts] The molding of the new man, combining in him a profound moral conviction and a great vital energy, spiritual riches and professional experience, is one of the principal tasks of our party. Socialism has created all the conditions needed to enable workers not only to master ever more actively the cultural heritage of the past, but also to participate directly in the creation of new spiritual values that elevate man and leave a deep impression in his consciousness.

The new socialist holidays and ceremonies are an important aspect of the life activity of Soviet citizens. The nature of these celebrations is conditioned by the character of our system, by socialist social relationships. They are born and live by virtue of the fact that they reflect the revolutionary transformations that have been achieved in our country, the changes that are taking place in the fortunes of the working man, the interests of Soviet citizens; and they are directed toward the fulfillment of their spiritual needs. Some of them were born with the Great October Revolution, others are related to various periods in the history of our Motherland, and still others have their origin in the revolutionary holidays of the international proletariat. Certain traditional popular customs and ceremonies, enriched by new ideological content, also serve the cause of communist education of the Soviet citizenry.

Party organizations concern themselves in every way with ensuring that our holidays and ceremonies strengthen the Soviet way of life, strengthen friendship among peoples, foster patriotism and proletarian internationalism, contribute to the strengthening of the moral and political unity of society and assist in the struggle with hostile ideology. It is very important that they exert an emotional influence on the individual.

It was pointed out at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that it is necessary to conduct a more persistent promotion of Soviet

ceremonial rites, which help to consolidate the new socialist traditions, and that it is necessary to carry on a more active propaganda among the population of the points of view of scientific materialism.

An important role in the strengthening of communist moral philosophy belongs to family and civil holidays and ceremonies, such as the wedding, the birth of a child, the housewarming, the coming of age, the family anniversary. They reveal the beauty of the new, socialist relationships among people, and they unite them firmly.

Frequently, however, we also encounter significant problems here. Some family traditions still smack of the petty bourgeoisie. There are many people who are inclined to observe any holiday with magnificent repasts or drinking parties.

So we began to think how we might change this "tradition," which is firmly rooted in some places. The problem turned out not to be simple. First of all we decided to prepare public opinion. We plugged in the propaganda activists. We began to carry on propaganda for the new holidays and ceremonies, paying special attention to overcoming unhealthy manifestations, vestiges of the past. In addition, we began to a greater extent to attract to the organization of holiday celebrations representatives of soviet entities, public organizations and work collectives and participants in amateur performing groups.

The party, komsomol and trade-union organizations of the oblast and the soviets of people's deputies are striving to use the holidays and traditions as actively as possible in their organizing and mass-political work. In all the rural and urban soviets of people's deputies, commissions on the new ceremonies and holidays have been created; they are in their way methods and organization centers for this work. Everywhere the material base for the conduct of the work is being strengthened. In the cities and villages of the oblast 537 buildings and rooms for festive events and more than 200 choruses, orchestras and vocal-instrumental ensembles are operating.

One cannot say that the situation with regard to consolidating the new socialist traditions is satisfactory everywhere in our area. In a number of places there is a formal approach to this problem. Most often this results from a lack of skill, but sometimes from a lack of desire to organize the work, from an underestimation of the value of ceremonies in the education of the people. A decision was made to conduct an oblast-wide seminar. Invitations were issued to all those involved in this important work of the people--the chairmen of the city and rayon commissions, the directors of the passport offices, the heads of the rayon cultural departments, the best mentors of the young, the leading production workers. Selected as the location for the seminar was a village in the Radomyshl'skaya rayon, Kocherov, which precisely was not exemplary in respect to ceremonies. This choice was made intentionally, in order to show how a celebration should be organized and how a ceremony should be conducted. Everyone who had something to share or had questions spoke up. It should be mentioned that the seminar was a good school for those in attendance.

Party and soviet entities and public organizations are devoting the necessary attention to studying and generalizing the best experience in the work of promoting the new rites and celebrations. The best experience is systematically described in the local press and broadcasts.

In the important conceptual and ideological tasks of educating the Soviet people, the new ceremonies fulfill an additional important function --the atheistic function. Therefore we strive to see to it that they include a strong dose of atheism, that they actively counteract religion. The atheistic function of the new ceremonies and holidays must not be underrated, inasmuch as religion hangs on in everyday life primarily thanks to its ritualistic aspect, though religious dogmas also are still far from vanquished.

In recent years in the oblast there has been a noticeable decline in the number of christenings and religious funerals. Nevertheless their level is still fairly high. We are therefore striving to increase the effectiveness of Soviet holidays and ceremonies. But this goal can be achieved only when their moral and artistic level is high. What is in prospect? Above all it is essential to perfect the forms of the new ceremonies, to increase their outward attractiveness. It is advisable also to create new scenarios for the rituals of everyday life. In this work both the Ministry of Culture and the television service of the republic could help us. It would be good to attract to this work our best poets, composers, cinema personnel and ethnographers. For in the work of perfecting Soviet ceremonies there are many matters that cannot always be dealt with through the efforts of cultural workers alone.

We are earnestly busying ourselves with training the personnel for the institutions involved in the new ceremonies and with attracting on a broad scale enthusiasts from the public to work in them. All in all, a great deal is being done, and we are already aware of some results. But unfortunately we cannot assert that everything is going smoothly. There is much work ahead.

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12490

CSO: 1800/219

REGIONAL

LITHUANIA'S RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COUNCIL CHIEF VIEWS CHURCH ACTIVITIES

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 24 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Petras Anilionis: "The Evil Sting of Religious Extremism. Soviet People Denounce Lawbreakers"]

[Text] Religious extremism has lately begun to manifest itself throughout the world. It was provoked by a religious crisis, which is one of the component parts of the general crisis of capitalism. At the same time an unrestrained process of secularization is taking place in the world. This is caused by objective reasons: first of all the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union, then the formation of a universal system of socialism, as well as the scientific and technological revolution and, finally, the general cultural progress of mankind, an upsurge in enlightenment and education, the evolution of art, the growing influence of the mass media, and so on.

Religious extremism is not peculiar to any one denomination. Currently the reactionary forces of imperialism are focusing their attention primarily on Islamic, Catholic and Protestant extremism.

The imperialist ideologists are trying to use religion to spread anti-communist and anti-Soviet views by abusing those of our socialist democratic principles which guarantee Soviet citizens freedom of conscience, freedom to practice any religion or not to practice any at all. That is why the falsification of the Marxist-Leninist principle of freedom of conscience and various fantasies about the "grave" situation of the church and the persecution of the faithful in the land of the Soviets is characteristic of religious extremism.

The ideologists of imperialism have also picked the Catholic Church in Lithuania as a target of subversive activity against the Soviet land. Instigative voices are heard through various foreign mouthpieces. Foreign imperialist forces want the Catholic Church in Lithuania to hinder the further development of the Lithuanian nation's communist consciousness and are trying to split socialist society on the basis of religious principles. Their object is to see to it that the Catholic Church in Lithuania does not observe its main purpose--meeting the religious needs of its faithful--but rather that it destroys socialist society from within. The clerical

ideologists of imperialism fan the religious extremism of the faithful for subversive reasons.

It should be noted that there is no fertile soil for the spread of religious extremism in our republic. Its voice and activities have diminished because they received the necessary rebuff from society. Besides, many can remember even without their history books, that the Catholic Church in Lithuania used to be almost without exception on the side of the ruling classes and reactionary regimes. It went hand in hand both with tsarism and Hitlerite occupying forces. It always defended the interests of the exploiters of the working people, the bourgeoisie. The church was and is for private ownership because it possessed great wealth itself. In bourgeois Lithuania priests owned about 21,000 hectares of choice lands, many residential buildings, and other wealth. The property of churches and convents was not taxed.

The priest J. Vailokaitis owned the Palemonas brick factory and other factories in Lithuania. In 1939 he bought an estate for 204,000 lits. The Smetona government had loaned 10 million lits to the biggest millionaire in Lithuania, the priest Vailokaitis, meanwhile during the whole period of bourgeois rule it had given only 3 million in loans to all the new homesteaders.

In bourgeois Lithuania almost 4 million lits a year were paid out in wages from the state budget for clergymen of all denominations. Bishops even received 1,200 lits per month from the state treasury. Meanwhile in 1933 in Lithuania kulaks paid 285 lits to farm hands for a whole year's work, (UKININKO PATAREYAS [THE FARMER'S ADVISER], No 30, 29 July 1937).

In other words, Catholic extremism is also the striving of certain elements of the clergy to regain for themselves the privileged position, lost wealth, farms and large salaries they had in bourgeois Lithuania.

Clerical extremism in our country is only characteristic of some clergymen and a small handful of believers. Such persons try to fanaticize honest believers and to carry on antisocial destructive activities among them. A hostile political attitude, cloaked in faith, with respect to the socialist system is characteristic of extremists. They cry that "the atheist state persecutes believers," they try to organize conflicts with society, they want to arouse the believers' hostility to Soviet laws and to socialist law and order in general. They call the freedom of atheistic propaganda granted by the Constitution "persecution of the faithful."

They attack the Soviet educational system, they interfere in the sphere of work of schools, they dislike the diligent, principled teachers who carry out their pedagogical duties well.

The laws of our land do not keep the faithful from practicing their religion nor do they limit the time or duration of religious ceremonies. Religious ceremonies or processions may be carried out in houses of worship,

churchyards and cemeteries, as well as in hospitals or the homes of believers by request of dying or seriously ill persons. The extremists are not satisfied by this function of religious organizations as established by state laws--the satisfaction of believers' religious needs. They would like to meddle in the management of social issues, sometimes overstepping even the canons of the church.

The extremist clergy is trying to use church pulpits for political attacks. A few years ago local priests allowed N. Sadunaite, convicted of disseminating illegal literature, to preach in the churches of Vidukle, Silale and Pajuris. Extremist-minded priests A. Jokubauskas, J. Zdebskis and some others go from church to church and, without the consent of the local pastors, preach sermons on non-religious subjects in which they extol priests who have been made accountable for anti-Soviet activity, and urge the believers to pray for them. These extremists are well acquainted with Soviet laws, but they break them.

It must be said that the extremists also attack clergymen who are loyal to the Soviet system, and blackmail and defame them in various ways for the fact that they adhere to the laws on religion, do not sign slanderous letters organized by extremists, and so on. Extremist-minded religious servants seek to compromise priests who are loyal and only engage in priestly activities.

Wide sections of our society, among them believers as well as honest priests who work within the law, are indignant at the activity of the extremists. Extremism is unacceptable to believers because it prevents them from living in accordance with Soviet laws and the moral beliefs of the Soviet person.

Various "documents" fabricated by extremists, declarations and petitions with believers' signatures are collected by deceiving the believers in various ways. Such "creations" are sent abroad so that they can be used by imperialist centers of ideological sabotage.

Several years ago a certain segment of the Catholic priesthood maintained that there was no place for believers to purchase religious articles--rosaries, scapulars, crosses, pictures and such. A suggestion was made to the governing body of the Vilnius archdiocese that religious article workshops be organized for the manufacture of devotional objects, which would be sold to believers in kiosks set up alongside the churches. Unfortunately, for 7 years the ruling body of the Vilnius archdiocese did not show any desire or effort to do this.

Clerical extremists and their helpers abroad are looking for reasons to accuse the organs of Soviet power of persecuting the church and religion. At every step they stress the fact that there is a shortage of priests in the republic. Yes, there are parishes that do not have their own priests and must be served by priests from other religious communities. But this has nothing to do with the "arguments" thought up by extremists. There is a shortage of Catholic clergy throughout the whole world. In the 1980

Vatican almanac [ANNUARIO PONTIFICIO] it was written that there are 151,000 Catholic parishes without priests in the world.

In our country churches of all denominations as well as other buildings previously owned by religious organizations are state property. Government organs make contracts with religious communities and let believers use them for their proper purpose--for the satisfaction of believers' religious needs only. Some extremist-minded priests of the Catholic Church try to prohibit the believers from renewing contracts for the free use of houses of prayer and the religious inventory that they contain. Such disruptors in various ways slander the nationalization act enacted by the Soviet system for houses of prayer, parishes, convents and buildings owned by religious centers.

On the other hand, the religious extremists keep silent the fact that even in some capitalist states houses of worship and other property belonging to religious communities are being nationalized. On 29 June 1983 the parliament of Malta, which is made up mostly of Labor Party members, issued a law concerning the state's appropriation of church and convent lands, religious buildings and the religious articles within them, as well as movable and real property donated to the church by private persons. Besides this, the church was prohibited from having schools under its jurisdiction. The official Vatican newspaper OSSERVATORE ROMANO expressed its regrets to the Maltese on this matter; unfortunately, however, it did not describe this law as persecution of the church. You see, Malta is a bourgeois state.

The former pastor of Vidukle church, Father A. Svarinskas, did not play a secondary role in the extremist group. In 1979 in the republic's public prosecutor's office he was warned not to use his church and priestly post for anti-Soviet, anti-state activities. He did not draw the necessary conclusions and was convicted under valid laws.

In Article 37 of the Lithuanian SSR Constitution it is stated that, in using their rights and freedoms, citizens cannot infringe upon the interests of society and the state or violate the rights of other citizens. It is necessary that all concerned institutions and officials strictly obey Soviet laws, which guarantee believers the opportunity to satisfy their religious needs. It is also necessary to explain the principle of freedom of conscience and laws on religion to believers and priests, so that extremist-minded individuals do not mislead them and that Soviet laws not be broken, nor harm done to society.

9931

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REGIONAL

ADVENTISTS SENTENCED FOR 'SERIOUS VIOLATIONS' OF SOVIET LAW

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by D. Tabakaru, candidate of philosophical sciences, and M. Yuga, lawyer, Kotovski Rayon: "Taking Shelter Behind God's Name"]

[Text] One of the most beloved themes of religious adherents is their widely propagandized idea of the all-conquering power of faith in the eradication of evil. They are constantly suggesting to people that believers are "the salt of the earth," "the light of the world," and that is why they possess only noble traits and are models of conduct, while non-believers, they say, are prone to impious acts.

The history of religions and churches provides extremely rich material on unrestrained evil done out of faith and in the name of faith. There are many examples refuting the concept of faith as a panacea for all evils, drawn from the activity of very different religious movements. Essentially, there is no religious community in which some believers do not commit some sort of crimes or infringements of the law. Especially telling in this regard are the actions of the community of Seventh-Day Adventists operating in Kotovsk.

In accordance with Soviet legislation on religious cults, this community's request to purchase a building and refurnish it for prayer was granted. But the leadership of the community decided without authorization, under the guise of re-outfitting the premises, to build an entirely new building with an area more than four times greater. This was only the beginning of many illegal acts subsequently committed. The next link in this "chain" was obtaining building stone for the planned construction. Community member P. Gyrlyanu played the role of an "individual home-builder," ordering from a cooperative organization 130 cubic meters of kotelets [unidentified] enough for several residential dwellings. It is clear that a substantial share of the blame for these actions also rests with certain officials who did not display sufficient responsibility in carrying out their duties.

As they say, the deeper the woods, the thicker the brambles. There soon followed other, still more serious illegal acts. The dishonestly ordered kotelets had to be transported to the site of the "project." The job of arranging this was taken on by V. Mamaliga, a member of the community working as a foreman in Mobile Mechanized Column No 1 of Mekhdorstroy Trust, who re-

quisitioned vehicles from the Butseny Sovkhoz-Plant, ATB-37 [aircraft equipment base], and the mechanization association, as well as trucks assigned to his unit for road-building work. In an attempt to conceal his wheeling and dealing, Mamaliga falsified the freight in the way bill as well as noting a fictitious destination. In this way, the community's transport costs--more than 700 rubles, including illegal payment to the drivers--were shifted to the state.

V. Mamaliga committed a criminal act, for which he was sentenced to 2 years' incarceration.

Naturally, Mamaliga's "brethren" began spreading rumors and continue to claim that the foreman was condemned because of his beliefs, his "dedication to Christ." But any unprejudiced person who studies Mamaliga's wheelings and dealings can easily see that it was not his affiliation with a religious association which resulted in his being brought to justice.

I should like to emphasize specially the group character of this illegal act, because it was committed knowingly and even to some extent with the connivance of the community's leadership--its chairman D. Pirozhka and its elder, P. Vyrlana, the aforementioned Gyrlyanu, and a number of other believers. Since the community's leaders did not settle accounts with the state for the transport of the kotelets, they were thereby not only concealing the crime but also abetting it. They also sanctioned and supported the other actions of their "brethren"--stealing for the sake of the "divine" business of building a "House of the Lord."

During the court's inquiry into V. Mamaliga's actions, a number of other unsavory actions were also disclosed, allegedly committed for the sake of and in the name of "holy faith."

There are plenty of dishonest acts on the conscience of believers of other communities as well. Thus, K. Sazhin, a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist community in the village of Loganesity, got into the local sovkhoz-plant's orchard (not by chance, of course) and hauled away 400 kg of peaches in a vehicle owned by his father. Then, securing documents in another name, he headed for Minsk to sell the stolen goods.

Because he had no justification whatsoever for his crime, during the court inquiry Sazhin blamed it all on the Devil, who he said led him astray. It is curious that Sazhin did not blame the Lord God at the same time, for after all the Almighty failed to guard "His servant" against temptation. This of course is a purely personal matter among believers--whom to blame and whom to credit, to observe certain biblical commandments and violate others. But we have the right to reproach those believers who out of religious motives decline to perform their civic duties and grossly violate the laws of our state.

A. Chuloch, a member of the same Seventh-Day Adventist community in Kotovsk, committed an act of hooliganism: during a rayon musical festival he ran onto the stage of the House of Culture and beat up his son, who was playing in the orchestra. Again, "for the sake of faith"! Many adventists, in violation of

the law concerning universal compulsory education, forbid their children to go to school on Saturdays.

We have cited a number of illegal actions committed "for the glory of God" by believers of just one religious community. But similar dishonorable acts are also observed in certain others. This shows convincingly that "holy" faith, far from being an obstacle to unsavory actions, on the contrary frequently acts as a "catalyst." Committing illegal actions "for the glory of God," the followers of religious doctrines convincingly demonstrate the true nature of religion and the falsity of any idea that it is a source for eradicating evil.

12255

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REGIONAL

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 December 1983 carries on page 1 three brief announcements of personnel changes in the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. Two of the changes involve election to membership in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet: USMANKHODZHAYEV, Inamzhon Buzrukovich (the First Secretary of the Uzbek CP CC) and BABANAZAROVA, Tuybibi (formerly a member of the Supreme Soviet's Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women Commission). The other change involves the election to the rank of chairman of the Supreme Soviet of YUSUPOV, Erkin who was formerly a member of the Supreme Soviet's Education Commission.

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KOKAND THEATER STAGES NEW PLAY ON EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 December 1983 carries on page 4 a brief 70-word announcement by S. Khalimov, director of the Kokand Theater of Musical Drama and Comedy imeni Khamzy, of the premier performance of Tatar dramatist Kashaf Amirov's play "Oborvannyye struny" (Broken Strings). The play depicts current events in Afghanistan, "the heroic struggle of the Afghan people for a bright future and the aid of the Soviet people to a friendly country."

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